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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR APRIL, 1814.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

BILL FOR PREVENTING THE SPREADING OF THE INFECTION OF THE SMALL POX.

THE History of Diseases is among the most interesting, but the most obscure of those branches of learning which come under the notice of general readers. That the seeds of mortality are sown in the constitution of every individual from his entrance on the world is notorious, by every day's experience. But there are causes of dissolution, which do not appear to come under this description; they are not universal, though common: They do not exist in all parts of the globe, though of frequent occurrence where they do exist: They are carried from place to place, from country to country, yet the place whence they are brought remains equally subject to their ravages as before, while that on which they now enter, opens a new scene to their influence, a new dominion to their power: They add to its list of maladies, and its means of death.

Since such disorders do not exist every where, since man is free from them in some places, it is natural to infer, that they form no part of his inherent constitution; they are not properly enumerated among those radical evils, from which he endeavours in vain to escape. They are not local, like fevers in certain districts, which at a stroke cut short the thread of life; neither are they chronic, like that incurable weakness which accompanies old age, and slowly, but certainly slackens and destroys the springs of life.

Vol. XV. [*Lit. Pan.* April 1814.]

The origin of such disorders escapes our research. The effects of the atmosphere, the change of seasons, we feel; we know by experience: when we behold their consequences in producing disease, we readily assign the cause. We can refer *here* to the *miasmata* of marshy grounds; and *there* to the reverberated heats of the arid desert, as the cause of this, or the other disease: while we are totally at a loss on many diseases, with which we are familiar, to form the slightest conjecture, as to their origin, their cause, their mode of communication, what is called their contagion; why, they strike some persons, while they pass by others; or why the same person, at different times, shall be liable to their influence, or shall resist it, shall *then* have bid the disease defiance, but *now* sink under its prevalence.

Of diseases, whose history eludes research, none is more embarrassing than that called the Small Pox. It is not inherent in the human frame; for, in many parts of the world, it is unknown;—yet not in so many, as formerly were unacquainted with it, since it has followed the intercourse of Europeans, and the discoveries made by our navigators, have proved fatal to millions of our race in distant countries. Whence then did Europeans receive it? It is not a native of their climes. There is nothing peculiar in their personal formation, or in their mode of life, or in their general habits, or in the air they breathe, that should lead us to infer that it originated in Europe.

True it is, that we deem it a plague imported from a warmer climate, and we civilly attribute to Africa—this, with other maladies, the origin of which defies discovery: we combine the whole in an adage that passes uncontradicted,—

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"always some new evil from Africa."—Here terminates the chief of our knowledge; for the continent of Africa has long been a sort of *terra incognita* to the most learned, as it continues at this day. Moreover, we have no reason to conclude, that the history of this disease has been recorded among the inhabitants of any part of that continent, wherein, by supposition, it may have appeared in the first instance. If hereafter tradition, still extant there, should fix on any particular spot as the place, and on any particular incident as the cause, or any particular era as the time of the first appearance of the disease in that country; it will then be proper upon adequate proof to allow that tradition its due authority.

At present, we know of none such; and that Africa will acknowledge the rise of the disorder, rather than affirm its importation, is very questionable; and, indeed—fable apart—is rather contrary to the usual course of traditionary communications.

What authentic histories we possess of the Small Pox, do not assign very ancient date to its appearance. Some, who desire to look deeply into antiquity, think it likely that Scripture should make mention of it:—but so much uncertainty attends the use and roots of the words by which diseases are designated in Scripture, that nothing fixed on this subject can be gathered from them. Some have thought Job's distemper was of this nature; others have looked for it in "the blotch of Egypt,"—a sore, pustulous, and rising boil, threatened by Moses to the disobedient Israelites, and actually inflicted on the Egyptians. Others have thought that the old Greek physicians intended this disease, or, at least, included it, under the term *carbuncle*. But, in fact, the first writers who describe it are the Arabs; and the first people who dispersed it were the Saracens. Rhazes, about the beginning of the tenth century, wrote on the subject: and his account is so correct, that little has since been added to it. He was a native of Rey, the ancient Rages, in Media. He says, that Aaron, a physician, of Alexandria, in Egypt, had described it, A. D. 622. This authority then, refers it to Africa.

It might be thought, that a disease so loathsome as the Small Pox, would be most terrific where it was best known;—

is it possible, that the terror attending it should have produced an effect, much the same as if it were but ephemeral? The Arabians assert, that the practice of *inoculating* it, is as ancient among them, as the disease itself; that it has been the common custom of their ancestors; and that the practice in all ages has been to *buy it*! This peculiarity includes a great difficulty:—but possibly it may be solved by supposing—that the choice of the *best sort*, with its advantages, was supposed to be made by the purchaser, and implied a favour done by the seller; to compensate which, a fee was paid: or rather, as more analogous to oriental notions, the fee was a present made to the seller, to conciliate his good wishes, and to secure his friendship; implying, that obtaining this necessary matter from him against his consent, would subject the new patient to the misfortunes attendant on his "evil eye," his ill will, and wishes; and this, in the case of a disorder, which requires all possible delusions of hope to support the patient, might have dangerous effects. Fear, then, might be the first cause of this purchase, singular and inexplicable as the custom appears. Together with the disorder itself was bought the *blessing* of the patient who had gone safely through it.

But, it deserves remark, that inoculation has been practised in Great Britain also from time immemorial; and that it was firmly established in Wales ages ago. The Welsh too, *bought* it. Dr Williams, of Haverford West, who wrote on the subject in 1725, traces it back for many years; at least, a hundred and fifty, by oral evidence, prior to that time, but much longer by fair and legitimate inference: It obtained also in the Highlands of Scotland.

Inoculation for the Small Pox was considered as a novelty in the metropolis, and metropolitan counties of England previous to 1720; about which time Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who had had her son inoculated at Constantinople, where her husband was ambassador, recommended it by her influence. In 1721, seven condemned criminals were inoculated by permission of his majesty, on condition of pardon: they all recovered from the disorder. In 1722, Lady Montague's daughter was inoculated in England, and soon afterwards, the children of the

royal family followed the example. The practice quickly prevailed; and from this time was gradually interwoven as a branch of the medical art. From England it spread to the continent. English physicians were sent for into Russia, to inoculate the empress Catherine, who afterwards purposely appeared at court, with the marks of the disorder *fresh* upon her. From that time, it may be considered as popular throughout Europe, as in Asia; and wherever European influence prevailed in different quarters of the globe.

A practice so general, and so firmly established, it might be supposed, was destined to perpetuity; but the discovery of Vaccination, by Dr. Jenner, has demonstrated the contrary. There needs no argument to prove, that if any *preservative* against a disease can be adopted, it must be greatly preferable to undergoing the disease itself.—If there be a choice; the least evil is to be chosen. If vaccination afford a rational degree of security against the occurrence of Small Pox, it offers a happy alternative to the patient. Our pages contain several reports made by the physicians and faculty of our nation;—they affirm, that the process is attended with little danger, and that it bids fair to prove a complete antidote to that once extensively destructive disease, the Small Pox.

It is scarcely within the power of recollection by the present generation, what extraordinary precautions were taken, in country places especially, against the Small Pox. Thousands of persons who had not *had it*, scarcely ventured beyond the precincts of their own parish.—A journey to London was deemed so hazardous on this account, that all domestic affairs were previously settled; and not seldom the “last will and testament” was made, signed, and witnessed, in due form and order. A house, into which the disorder had entered, was bolted, barred, and barricaded; nor was any one admitted till after examination had, through the fortified defences—“Have you had the Small Pox?”

This apprehension abated when inoculation became fashionable. Thousands of servants from the country were inoculated on their arrival in London; and the great majority of favourable cases deprived the Small Pox of more than half its terror. Of course, the physicians were strongly in its favour; and, among those of long

standing, (Dr Lettsom, for instance, who wrote on the subject) some must remember the zeal with which they almost *enforced* inoculation. At present they recommend, with equal earnestness, the suppression of the practice; and they acknowledge, that, from the great number of inoculations which took place, the disease spread so much beyond its former limits, that the aggregate number of deaths exceeded what had formerly fallen victims to its violence. In fact, then, the terrors of the disease diminished, while the mortality produced by it increased. Happily, under these circumstances, Dr. Jenner's discovery gave a new turn to affairs. No doubt is admitted, but what vaccination is, to a certain degree, a security against variolous infection; and now, hope is entertained, of banishing the original disorder from “the cheerful haunts of men.”

We have had occasion to report the reception of this preservative in various parts of the world: in the East Indies, and in China; in South America, and the West. Extensive Continents, and secluded islands have adopted it with equal energy. Whatever may be the result in those countries, it is but just, that if the original disorder, the Small Pox, can be obliterated, the experiment should begin, be carried on, and tried to the utmost, in Britain.* Against this, no objection can be made. As an island, our country is favourably situated for the purpose; and further still as an island placed in the temperate zone. The people are now well informed on the subject;—and the bill annexed, is the proposal of a law intended, by gradual stages, to effect this purpose.

* The Directors of the Cow Pock Institution at Dublin, report, Jan. 1810:—“Al-
“ though small-pox is by no means *extermi-*
“ *nated* in Dublin, among the poor, yet the
“ general substitution of vaccine for variolous
“ inoculation, has considerably diminished
“ the number of patients brought to the hos-
“ pitals and dispensaries for advice. In the
“ upper ranks of society, death from small-
“ pox is unheard of, and the most extensive
“ practitioners acknowledge that a case of
“ small-pox in private practice, is a *very rare*
“ *occurrence*. And although the re-intro-
“ duction of small-pox into society, would
“ add greatly to the emoluments both of phy-
“ sic and surgery, there is no liberal man in
“ either profession, who would not sincerely
“ deplore such a calamity.”

In discussing it, we should carefully convince our minds of what *it is not*. It is not a bill for enforcing the practice of vaccination on his majesty's subjects. Such a bill has been mentioned in parliament; and supported by the most distinguished philanthropists:—this is not *that* bill, neither is it allied to it; but it is, as its title imports, “An Act for the more effectual prevention of the spreading of the infection of the Small Pox.” The bill does not *forbid* inoculation; but by the precautions it commands, it proposes to *check* the practice. It does not deprive any body of a choice in the case; it merely regulates the consequences of that choice, supposing it to determine for inoculation. It places some small difficulties, some salutary forms, in the way of those who prefer variolous infection; while it leaves the proceeding by vaccination at full liberty, and without any obstacle or impediment whatever.

The Public Health is a proper subject for legislative attention. True it is, that, owing to the limited attainments of the human mind, *that* may be enacted to-day, on this subject as on others, which a few years may supersede. This is clear in the instance of inoculation. It was supported by all the influence in the state, if not by positive statute: by crowned heads, princes, and princesses; by nobles, gentlemen, and the people at large. Now it is to be discarded.—It was formerly salutary; now it is described as dangerous. The *fashion* of medicine changes, almost with each generation. Legislative enactments should establish principles: On subjects liable to fashion the legislative power is not the strongest in the land. It would be a curious subject of speculation, to trace the power of manners before which that of the law has given way. It would include, from the long piked shoes of the beaux, the enormous ruffs of the belles of ancient days, to the once honourable, but lately abolished *badge*! A token of honour centuries ago: a mark of humiliation in Anno Domini, 1810! It would touch on the beef and ale from “our panatrye,” allowed to dames at breakfast; to the tea, coffee, chocolate, hot rolls, muffins, and crumpets of—these *degenerate* days! Of this vicissitude physic partakes in Europe. In China, where every remedy for every disease is established by law,—we would not be the first to describe the

study of medicine as a labour of supererogation; but we say, it it greatly to be hoped, that no *new* diseases will be imported, for which the sacred code of remedies has not assigned a specific. If the present proposition went to the enactment of a mode of treatment—if it went to the establishment of any systematic regulation—if it were a compulsive statute, rather than regulating and conditional, our remarks might possibly have taken another tone.

We are far from certain, at this moment, that a law *enjoining* vaccination generally, without reserving the power of choice, would meet our approbation. We are sons of liberty. We acknowledge our attachment to practical liberty; and we should not deem that a trifle, which might, by implication, impeach our privilege. Ever may Britain be a land of liberty; and long may every Briton know, and enjoy this, his dearest birthright. There can be no great danger of the contrary, while the representative body is a condensation of the light and knowledge which circulate among the people at large: while the current sentiments of the times, the information, the learning, the good sense, in possession of the whole nation, finds its way so readily as it does at present to the minds of those in power.

We therefore close these remarks, by recalling to mind what this statute is not: by observing, that it sympathizes with the feelings of friends, and the opinions of individuals, and merely professes to regulate them for the public good. To violate those feelings, to counteract the dictates of the tenderest ties of our common nature, were to plan the moral degradation of our countrymen; were to assist in introducing that insensibility which might prepare them for submission to arbitrary power. Surely, our national freedom, and with it our national prosperity, rests on the feelings cherished, and to be cherished among our population. Instruction may direct these to unthought of advantages, while violence or force would rouse them in opposition. In short, regulation may be perfectly safe; regulation of what has obtained existence, whereas the introduction of a similar evil, or even a lesser evil, would be deemed unauthorized, and would shock, at once, personal and national feeling, sympathy and pride.

Humble as these remarks may be thought, we recommend them without

scruple, as without affectation, to those extremely well-meaning legislators, who possibly have thought this bill *did not go far enough*. And the basis on which they rest, will, we trust, afford us ground for justification in the good opinion of those who have done us the favour to communicate further plans on this interesting and important subject, to which, by our omission of them, we may seem not to have paid that respect, with which we always receive intelligence from quarters so justly and highly respected.

A BILL INTITULED, AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL PREVENTION OF THE SPREADING OF THE INFECTION OF THE SMALL POX.

Whereas great mortality has occurred in the last and preceding year amongst his Majesty's subjects in the Metropolis, and in many parts of the United Kingdom, from the disorders of the Small Pox: and whereas from the extended, and in many cases almost universal, practice of Vaccination in many parts of the world, the mortality from small pox has in such countries altogether or in great part ceased: and whereas the royal colleges of physicians and surgeons respectively in London, and the physicians and other superintending other medical establishments, have, in authentic reports and communications, recorded their opinion as to the security afforded by vaccination against the variolous infection: and whereas it is expedient, for the security and preservation of the lives and health of his majesty's subjects, that certain rules and regulations should be established for the giving notice of persons communicating by inoculation, or receiving by inoculation, or otherwise, the variolous infection, that precautions may be adopted against the spreading of such infection, in order that persons preferring inoculation to vaccination may resort to the same with as little danger as possible to others of his majesty's subjects; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the day of every person who shall inoculate with variolous matter any other person in any part of the United Kingdom, or shall be called upon as a medical practitioner to attend any patient having caught the variolous infection, shall as soon as possible, and in every case before the expiration of days, give notice thereof in writing to the clergyman or minister, and to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in England, or two of the elders in Scotland, of the

parish, township, hamlet, or place in which the person so inoculated shall reside, or if such person shall reside in any extra-parochial place, then to the clergyman, minister, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, or elders, as the case may be, of some adjoining parish or place, specifying in writing the day upon which the operation was performed, or upon which such person was called upon to attend, and the name, age, and sex of the person so inoculated or under such infection.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the day of the parent or guardian of every child, and master or mistress of any school, and owner of every house in which any child not living with the parent (such child being under the age of years), and every infant above the age of years, and every adult respectively receiving variolous inoculation, or taking variolous infection, shall upon the day upon which such inoculation shall have taken place, or upon which it shall be ascertained that such variolous infection has been taken, or otherwise as soon after as possible, and in every case before the expiration of days, give like notice thereof in writing, or if unable to write, then shall cause like notice to be given thereof, specifying the name and residence of the person performing the operation, and the day on which it was performed, or of the person called in to attend in case of the variolous infection being taken, and the day of such person called in so to attend, and the name, age, and sex of the person so inoculated or under such infection as aforesaid.

And whereas it is highly expedient and necessary for the enforcing the provisions of this act, and obtaining accurate returns of the state of inoculation for the small pox from time to time; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for any person to practice inoculation for the small pox without obtaining from one of his majesty's royal colleges of physicians or surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, printed papers in the form in the schedule to this act annexed, marked (A.), which forms shall be printed and ready for delivery by such colleges, and shall be transmitted upon application to medical practitioners for the same; and every person who shall inoculate for the small pox shall insert the name, age, and residence of the person inoculated, and the result of the inoculation, and the churchwarden or overseer of the poor of the parish or place where such inoculation took place, with his own name and residence, upon such printed form; and at the expiration of days the person so inoculating shall transmit the said printed form, filled up with such particulars, to the registrar or secretary of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons from which the form was ob-

Germany : by the Baroness de Staël Holstein, Translated from the French. In three Volumes. Price £1. 16s. Murray. London : 1813.

[Continued from page 178.]

TRAVELLING through a country brings us acquainted with its superficial extent, its boundaries, rivers, lakes, mountains, or other geographical particulars : but there is such a thing, in the opinion of many, as a geography of intellect. Opinions, sentiments, manners, amusements, studies, professions, so far as they indicate a national disposition of mind, may be referred to the operations of intellect.

In savage countries we are interested by the discovery of a contrivance well adapted to its purpose, however humble be its machinery : the rudiments of civilization, the advantages of community, a village, a town, not of rovers, but of agricultural labourers, excites our surprise, and stimulates our further enquiries. We study, not the country but its inhabitants ; not the forests, or the woods, or the deserts, but man. Why should we not in nations already civilized, or in such as are *highly* civilized, equally study their opinions, their intellectual attainments, &c. and report on these as marking the true state of a country ? While the distances from town to town, the prospects from such or such hills, the majesty of this or that stream, the terrors of the cataract, or of the mine, engage cursory travellers, should not the powers of genius, the excellencies of art, the refinements of sentiment, of passion, of the mode of thinking, form the main subject of volumes, recommended by their accuracy of description ? The judgement of Mde. de Staël has answered this question in the affirmative. The mental state of Germany, is that which principally engages her attention ; the commanding dispositions, the leading enjoyments of its population : and this as divided into the dominions which compose *Germany*, with the counterpoises northern and southern, operating not always in favour of each other by laudable rivalry, but, in opposition, from diversity of taste, feeling and prejudice.

Mde. de Staël's work being composed in France, and intended for publication in

Paris, could not fail of introducing French principles and regulations, by way of comparison or of contrast with those of Germany. It was natural also, that habit should have endowed them with an authority, not in every instance justifiable before the tribunal of unbiased reason. Her own personal partialities, those which prudence might induce her to allow without too close an examination, those which she could not but foresee among her readers, every thing led her to exalt these French, or rather Parisian decisions, to the station of standards ; and to try the Germans by their more or less accurate conformity to this inflexible authority.

This she has not been able entirely to avoid ; yet there is as little of it in her volumes as could have been expected. She has even ventured to admit a marked reference to English opinions, and instead of indulging the delusion that whatever is French in its origin must of necessity be allowed supremacy, she acknowledges defects in the most favourite productions of France, and in the most popular judgements now reigning among the Parisian amateurs. She ventures further, and occasionally brings French partialities to the test of comparison with German and with English modes of thinking, not always to the advantage of Gallic vanity. This certainly, renders her work *not French*, in the language of the minister of police ; while the total absence of all reference to the mighty works executed by the emperor, and to the miracles effected by his policy, rendered the loyalty of the writer,—with *grief* and *shame* we confess it !!!—something worse than suspicious, and all but criminal.

We have already given the history of the punishment inflicted on the authoress for this sin of omission : we now, therefore, proceed to report on the contents of her work. The first part treats on Germany, and the manners of the Germans ; the second part, on literature and the arts : philosophy and morals, follow ; and religion and enthusiasm bring up the rear.

The extracts we have already given, may be considered as so many specimens of the writer's style and manner.

Germany is not one body, having one capital, of which the prevalent opinions might sway the minds of the provinces ; but, being divided into many separate

states, some of them small, but each having its own capital—*Public* there is none. There is no center, no *heart* sufficiently powerful to give impulse to popular opinion. Beside, there are two chief capitals, Vienna in the south, and Berlin, in the north, which are not seldom rivals of each other's fame; and their opinions manifest the independence of each by indifference if not by opposition, by contradistinction, if not by absolute contrariety.

In this Germany is essentially different from France; there Paris is every thing, the rest is nothing: there whatever is not French is despicable, whatever is not Parisian is ridiculous: the condemnation is irrevocable; and the cause is irremediable; it did not originate where alone every thing to justify applause *must* originate. French vivacity had so far persuaded German good nature into acquiescence with this doctrine, that Mde. de Staël has a chapter on the desire among foreigners of imitating the French spirit. The effect this has had on the Germans, may easily be supposed.

The destruction of the spirit of feudal government, and of the old baronial life which was the consequence of it, has introduced a great deal of leisure among the nobility; this leisure has rendered the amusement of society necessary to their existence; and as the French are reputed masters in the art of conversation, they have made themselves throughout Europe the sovereigns of opinion, or rather of fashion, by which opinion is so easily counterfeited. Since the reign of Louis XIV. all the good society of the continent, Spain and Italy excepted, has made its self-love consist in the imitation of the French. In England there exists a constant topic of conversation, that of politics, the interest of which is the interest of each individual and of all alike: in the south there is no society; there the brilliancy of the sun, love, and the fine arts, fill up the whole of existence. At Paris, we talk upon subjects of literature; and the spectacles of the theatre continually changing, give place to ingenious and witty remarks. But in most other cities, the only subject that presents itself for conversation consists in the anecdotes and observations of the day, respecting those very persons of whom what we call good company is composed. It is a sort of gossip, ennobled by the great names that are introduced, but resting on the same foundation as that of the lowest vulgar; for, except that their forms of speech are more elegant, the subject of it is the same, that is to say, their neighbours.

The only truly liberal subjects of conver-

sation are thoughts and actions of universal interest. That habitual backbiting, of which the idleness of drawing-rooms and the barrenness of the understanding make a sort of necessity, may be more or less modified by goodness of character; yet there is always enough of it to enable us to hear, at every step, at every word, the buzz of petty tattle, which, like so many flies, has the power of vexing even a lion. In France, people employ the powerful arms of ridicule for mutual annoyance, and for gaining the vantage ground which they expect will afford them the triumph of self-love; elsewhere a sort of indolent chattering uses up the faculties of the mind, and renders it incapable of energetic efforts of any description whatever.

Agreeable conversation, even when merely on trifles and deriving its charm only from the grace of expression, is capable of conferring a high degree of pleasure; it may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the French are almost alone masters of this sort of discourse. It is a dangerous but a lively exercise, in which subjects are played with like a ball which in its turn comes back to the hand of the thrower.

The Austrians, in general, have at once too much stiffness and too much sincerity, to be ambitious of obtaining foreign manners. Nevertheless, they are not yet sufficiently Germans, they are not yet sufficiently versed in German literature; it is too much the fashion at Vienna to believe that it is a mark of good taste to speak the French language only; forgetting that the true glory, the real charm, of every nation, must consist in its own national spirit and character.

This is a fair specimen of the tone of these volumes. They inculcate on Germans a German spirit. And why not? nature has done much for Germany; and Germany has its own enjoyments. Take an instance.

As we rise a little above the lower class, we easily perceive that internal vivacity, that poetry of the soul, which characterises the Germans. The inhabitants of town and country, the soldiers and labourers, are all acquainted with music. It has happened to me to enter small cottages blackened by the smoke of tobacco, and immediately to hear not only the mistress but the master of the house playing voluntaries on the harpsichord, like the Italian *improvisatori* in verse. Almost every where upon market days, they have players on wind instruments placed in the balcony of the town-house which overlooks the public square: the peasants of the neighbourhood are thus made partakers in the soft enjoyment of that first of arts. The scholars walk through the streets singing psalms in chorus. They say that Luther often took a part in these choruses in early

life. I was at Eisenach, a little town in Saxony, one winter day when it was so cold that the very streets were blocked up with snow; I saw a long procession of young people in black cloaks, walking through the town and celebrating the praises of God. They were the only persons out of doors; for the severity of the frost had driven all the rest of the world to their fire-sides; and these voices, almost equally harmonious with those of the south, heard amidst all this rigour of the season, excited so much the livelier emotion. The inhabitants of the town dared not in the intense cold to open their windows; but we could perceive behind the glasses, countenances, sad or serene, young or old, all receiving with joy the religious consolations which this sweet melody inspired.

The poor Bohemians, as they wander, followed by their wives and children, carry on their backs a bad harp made of common wood, from which they draw harmonious music. They play upon it while they rest at the foot of a tree on the high road, or near the post houses, trying to awaken the attention of travellers to the ambulatory concert of their little wandering family. In Austria, the flocks are kept by shepherds who play charming airs on instruments at once simple and sonorous. These airs agree perfectly well with the soft and pensive impression produced by the aspect of the country.

Instrumental music is as generally cultivated throughout Germany as vocal music in Italy. Nature has done more in this respect, as in so many others, for Italy, than for Germany; for instrumental music labour is necessary, while a southern sky is enough to create a beautiful voice: nevertheless the men of the working class would never be able to afford to music the time which is necessary for acquiring it, if they were not endowed with organs peculiarly adapted to the acquirement. Those people who are musicians by nature receive through the medium of harmony sensations and ideas which their confined situations and vulgar occupations could never procure for them from any other source.

The female peasants and servants who have not money enough to spend in dress, ornament their heads and arms with a few flowers, that imagination may at least have some part in their attire: those who are a little more rich wear on holidays a cap of gold stuff, in sufficiently bad taste, which affords a strange contrast to the simplicity of the rest of their costume; but this cap, which their mothers also wore before them, seems to recal ancient manners; and the dress of ceremony with which the lower classes of women pay respect to the Sunday has something in it which interests one in their favour.

It is possible, will some say, that these

gay musicians, have hungry bellies—for such John Bull depicts the dancing Frenchman. But, not so in Germany. There plenty is thought of before pastime; hear what this lady further relates:

It is above all on the Prater that one is struck with the ease and prosperity of the people of Vienna. This city has the reputation of consuming more victuals than any other place of an equal population; and this species of superiority, a little vulgar, is not contested. One sees whole families of citizens and artificers, setting off at five in the evening for the Prater, there to take a sort of rural refreshment, equally substantial with a dinner elsewhere, and the money which they can afford to lay out upon it proves how laborious they are, and under how mild a government they live.

Tens of thousands return at night, leading by the hand their wives and children; no disorder, no quarreling disturbs all this multitude whose voice is hardly heard, so silent is their joy! This silence, nevertheless, does not proceed from any melancholy disposition of the soul; it is rather a certain physical happiness, which induces men in the south of Germany to ruminate on their sensations, as in the north on their ideas. The vegetative existence of the south of Germany bears some analogy to the contemplative existence of the north: in each, there is repose, indolence, and reflection.

If you could imagine an equally numerous assembly of Parisians met together in the same place, the air would sparkle with bons mots, pleantries, and disputes; never can a Frenchman enjoy any pleasure in which his self-love would not in some manner find itself a place.

Noblemen of rank take their promenade on horses or in carriages of the greatest magnificence and good taste; all their amusement consists in bowing, in an alley of the Prater, to those whom they have just left in a drawing room; but the diversity of objects renders it impossible to pursue any train of reflection, and the greater number of men take a pleasure in thus dissipating those reflections which trouble them. These grandees of Vienna, the most illustrious and the most wealthy in Europe, abuse none of the advantages they possess; they allow the humblest hackney-coaches to stop their brilliant equipages. The Emperor and his brothers even quietly keep their place in the string, and choose to be considered, in their amusements, as private individuals; they make use of their privileges only when they fulfil their duties. In the midst of the crowd you often meet with Oriental, Hungarian, and Polish costumes, which enliven the imagination; and harmonious bands of music at intervals give to all this assemblage the air of a peaceable fête, in

which every body enjoys himself without being troubled about his neighbour.

You never meet a beggar at these promenades; none are to be seen at Vienna.

Such were the happiness of the people which Buonaparte most fatally interrupted. He carried war into Germany, war into Vienna. The Prater became deserted, and scarcely has it recovered its former brilliancy—But, to proceed—

Is this comparison to the advantage of France, of Paris?—No; and the conviction that it is not may be read in the exile of the writer. Mde. de S. elsewhere compares the *integrity* of the Germans with the *gaiety* of the French; but she acknowledges that “all that is most sacred in this world has been shaken by—that sort of grace which attaches importance to nothing, and turns all things into ridicule,”—as has been the character of the French. She acknowledges that “the great merit of the Germans is that of filling up their time well; the art of the French is to make it pass unnoticed.”—“The Germans are less restricted in their choice of expressions than we are, because their language not having been so frequently employed in the conversation of the great world, it is not, like ours, composed of words which a mere accident, an application, or an allusion may render ridiculous.”

In many other points the judgement of Mde. de S. ventured to differ from the established decrees of the Parisian legislators in matters of taste and sentiment. We consider her as rising superior to the petty jealousies of the *badauds de Paris*, or French *petits maîtres*. She can bestow praise wherever merited; which alone is no small commendation of her liberal spirit. Nevertheless, she does not find every perfection in Germany. In another place she says,

I think I am not endeavouring to conceal the inconveniences of Germany. Even those small towns of the north, where we meet with men of such lofty conceptions, often present no kind of amusement, no theatre, little society; time falls, drop by drop, and no sound disturbs the reflections of solitude. The smallest towns in England partake of the character of a free state, in sending their deputies to treat of the interests of the nation. The smaller towns of France bear some analogy to the capital, the centre of so many wonders. Those of Italy rejoice in the bright sky and the fine arts, which shed their rays over all

the country. In the north of Germany, there is no representative government, no great metropolis; and the severity of the climate, the mediocrity of fortune, and the seriousness of character, would combine to render existence very irksome, if the force of thought had not set itself free from all these insipid and narrowing circumstances. The Germans have found the means of creating to themselves a republic of letters, at once animated and independent. They have supplied the interests of events by the interest of ideas. They can do without a centre, because all tend to the same object, and their imagination multiplies the small number of beauties which art and nature are able to afford them.

A thinking mind, will speedily direct its enquiry to the state of morals among a people whose natural wants are already supplied by plenty of food, and whose natural turn for amusement is gratified by a musical talent, and disposition. In what repute are the relations of life? the transactions between man and man? What principle governs the soul, and where is the preponderating force that regulates the conduct? This lady has a chapter written with great feeling on the reciprocal duties of the conjugal state. From the tenor of it, we infer that she could have added much; but that the ideas, and the allusions, are less German than French. We embrace the opportunity presented by a woman, of stating those sentiments which animate the women of France. This at least may be safely concluded from its tone that the manners of the age, render at least *one half of the population of France miserable*.

If the destiny of women ought to consist in a continual act of devotion to conjugal love, the recompense of this devotion is the strict faithfulness of him who is its object.

Religion makes no distinction between the duties of the two parties; but the world establishes a wide difference; and out of this difference grows intrigue in women, and resentment in men.

“What heart can give itself entirely up,

“Nor wish another heart alike entire?”

Who then, in good faith, accepts friendship as the price of love? Who, sincerely, promises constancy to voluntary infidelity? Religion, without doubt, can demand it; for she alone knows the secret of that mysterious land where sacrifices are enjoyments:—but how unjust is the exchange to which man endeavours to make his companion submit!

“I will love you,” he says, “passionately, “for two or three years; and then, at the end “of that time, I will talk reason to you.”

And this, which they call reason, is the disenchantment of life. "I will show, in my own house, coldness and wearisomness of spirit; I will try to please elsewhere; but you, who are ordinarily possessed of more imagination and sensibility than I am; you, who have nothing to employ, nor to distract you, while the world offers me every sort of avocation; you, who only exist for me, while I have a thousand other thoughts; you will be satisfied with that subordinate, icy, divided affection, which it is convenient to me to grant you, and you will reject with disdain all the homage which expresses more exalted and more tender sentiments."

How unjust a treaty! all human feeling revolts from it. There is a singular contrast between the forms of respect towards women, which the spirit of chivalry introduced in Europe, and the tyrannical sort of liberty which men have allotted to themselves. This contrast produces all the misfortunes of sentiment, unlawful attachments, perfidy, abandonment, and despair. *The German nations have been less afflicted than others with these fatal events; but they ought, upon this point, to fear the influence which is sure to be exerted at length by modern civilization.* It would be better to shut up women like slaves; neither to rouse their understanding nor their imagination, than to launch them into the middle of the world, and to develop all their faculties, in order to refuse them at last the happiness which those faculties render necessary to them.

There is an excess of wretchedness in an unhappy marriage which transcends every other misery in the world. The whole soul of a wife reposes upon the attachment of her husband:—to struggle alone against fortune; to advance towards the grave without the friend who should regret us: this is an isolated state, of which the Arabian desert gives but a faint idea:—and, when all the treasure of your youthful years has been resigned in vain; when you hope no longer, at the end of life, the reflection of those early rays; when the twilight has nothing more that can recal the dawn, but is pale and discoloured as the phantom that foreruns the night:—then your heart revolts; and if you still love the being who treats you as a slave, since he does not belong to you, and yet disposes of you, despair seizes all your faculties, and conscience herself grows troubled at the intensity of your distress.

Fidelity is enjoined to women by a thousand different considerations. They may dread the dangers and the disgraces which are the inevitable consequences of one error. The voice of conscience alone is audible by man; he knows he causes suffering to another; he

knows that he is destroying by his inconstancy, a sentiment which ought to last till death, and to be renewed in heaven:—alone with himself, alone in the midst of seductions of every kind, he remains pure as an angel; for if angels have not been represented under the characters of women, it is because the union of strength and purity is more beautiful, and also more celestial, than even the most perfect modesty itself in a feeble being.

We fear that to much of this insensibility the Germans must plead guilty: and that, though far behind the French in gallantry and infidelity, yet the finest feelings of the heart, preserve but a small proportion of their due vigour. Those, who wish to enjoy the delusions of happier hope though conscious it is but delusion, will not complain of our adding in this place a pleasing anecdote.

Once, as I was travelling from Dresden to Leipsic, I stopped for the evening at Meissen, a little village placed upon an eminence over the river, and the church of which contains tombs consecrated to illustrious recollections. I walked upon the Esplanade, and suffered myself to sink into that sort of reverie which the setting sun, the distant view of the landscape, and the sound of the stream that flows at the bottom of the valley, so easily excite in our souls:—I then caught the voices of some common persons, and I was afraid of hearing such vulgar words as are elsewhere sung in the streets. What was my astonishment, when I understood the burden of their song!—"They loved each other, and they died, hoping one day to meet again!"

Could the songs of the people be brought to support and cherish such sentiments, we might expect almost as much from them, as from the most respectable among our benevolent institutions.

The religion of Germany as is well known, is in some places, Protestant, in others Catholic. These persuasions are also intermixed. We shall not enlarge on this subject. The regions of taste rather than those of orthodoxy have been expatiated in by this writer, with superior pleasure, as most to her mind. The drama, with its accompaniments occupies the greater part of her second volume; and not a few of her sentiments will be pronounced *barbarous* by her enlightened French readers.

Far be it from us to vindicate those extreme violations of the unities to be found in Shakespeare; yet it must be owned that the contrary extreme, a slavish subjec-

tion to them has more than equal inconveniences.

A recent example may be cited of the difficulty of conforming, in subjects drawn from modern history, to our dramatic orthodoxy. The "Templiers" of M. Renouard is certainly one of the pieces most deserving of praise that have appeared for a great length of time; yet what is more strange than the necessity which the author has imagined himself under of representing the whole Order of Templars as accused, judged, condemned, and burned, in the space of twenty-four hours! The revolutionary tribunals were expeditious; but whatever might have been their atrocious inclination, they never were able to proceed so rapidly as a French tragedy. I might point out the inconvenience attending the unity of time not less demonstrably in almost all our tragedies taken from modern history; but I have chosen the most remarkable only, in order to make these inconveniences the more conspicuous.

This necessity for maintaining the unity of time banishes the Witches, with their incantations from Shakespeare's own *Macbeth*, when that play is introduced on the French stage: whether it be possible to discharge their office by mere description let the reader judge, after considering the following attempt, executed by no mean master of his native language, and theatrical diction.

The scene of the witches, in *Macbeth*, is changed into recitation on the French stage. Talma should be seen endeavouring to render something vulgar and uncouth in the accent of the witches, and to preserve, at the same time, all the dignity exacted by our theatre.

Par des mots inconnus, ces êtres monstrueux
S'appeloient tour à tour, s'applaudissoient entre eux,
S'approchoient, me montraient avec un ris farouche;
Leur doigt mystérieux se posoit sur leur bouche.
Je leur parle, et dans l'ombre ils s'échappent soudain,
L'un avec un poignard, l'autre un sceptre à la main;
L'autre d'un long serpent scroit le corps livide;
Tous trois vers ce palais ont pris un vol rapide,
Et tous trois dans les airs, en fuyant loin de moi
M'ont laissé pour adieu ces mots, *Tu seras roi.*

The low and mysterious voice of the actor in pronouncing these verses, the manner in which he placed his finger on his mouth, like the statue of silence, his look, which altered to express a horrible and repulsive recollection; all were combined to paint a species of the marvellous new to our theatre, and of which no former tradition could give any idea.

We add, as a counterpart to this, the

management of Hamlet, as practised among our correct and courtly neighbours.

Hamlet is Talma's glory among the tragedies of foreign style; the spectators do not see the ghost of Hamlet's father on the French stage, the apparition passes only in the physiognomy of Talma, and it is certainly not at all the less terrifying. When, in the midst of a calm and melancholy conversation, he all at once perceives the spectre, all his motions are followed in the eyes that contemplate him, and we cannot doubt the presence of the phantom attested by such a look.

When Hamlet enters alone in the third act, and recites in fine French verses the famous soliloquy, *To be or not to be*,

La mort, c'est le sommeil, c'est un réveil peut-être.

Peut-être.—Ah! c'est le mot qui glace, épouvanté,

L'homme, au bord du cercueil, par le doute arrêté,
Devant ce vaste abîme, il se jette en arrière,
Ressaisit l'existence, et s'attache à la terre;

Talma used no gesture, he only sometimes shook his head as if to question earth and heaven respecting the nature of death. Without motion, the dignity of meditation absorbed all his being. He was one man, among two thousand silent spectators, interrogating thought concerning the destiny of mortals! In a few years all that was there will exist no longer; but others will assist in their turn at the same uncertainties, and will plunge, in like manner, into the abyss without knowing its depth.

When Hamlet wishes to make his mother swear, on the urn that encloses the ashes of her husband, that she had no part in the crime which caused his destruction, she hesitates, is troubled, and ends by confessing her guilt. Then Hamlet draws the dagger which his father commands him to plunge into the maternal bosom; but at the moment when he is about to strike, tenderness and compassion overcome him, and, turning back towards the shade of his father, he exclaims, *Grâce, grâce, mon père!* with an accent in which all the emotions of nature seem at once to escape from the heart, and throwing himself at the feet of his mother, who has swooned away, he speaks to her these two lines, which contain a sentiment of inexhaustible pity.

Votre crime est horrible, exécration, odieux,
Mais il n'est pas plus grand que la bonté des cieux.

It ought to be remarked that in the days of our great dramatist the belief in witches and ghosts was universal. Modern times cannot adequately conceive the power they must have exercised over spec-

tators who admitted no hesitation on the possibility of such appearances.

The Germans approach more nearly to the general principles, or rather *permissions* of the English stage. They care little for unity of place; they possess plays in a series, each complete in itself, yet forming part of a *suite*; of which the two parts of some of Shakespeare's historical plays may give an idea. They admit also scenes and incidents of stronger expression than the French can tolerate. They start less from horrors. They less closely exclude the supernatural. Whatever machinery may deeply affect them that they approve, without enquiring whether they are delighted or terrified according to rule; whether Aristotle, among the ancients, or Voltaire among the moderns, allows of pleasure, derived from such causes. Angels and devils are not unknown to their stage; and Mde. de S. enlarges on the history of Dr. Faustus, in which Mephistopheles (Mephistophilus in the English *old Dr. Faustus*;) is the leading character, a character that would not please an English audience. He tempts to evil, while he sneers at mankind, as fools.—Had Foote's Devil on two Sticks, been this malevolent infernal he had been hissed off the stage without a single sentiment of compunction.

Mde. de S. analyses the works of Schiller, of Werner, of Goëthe, and others; of the philosophers Kant, Wolf, Lessing, &c.; of the moralists Jacobi, &c.; of the most popular novelists, historians, (particularly Müller,) critics;—and by a natural transition she passes to the fine arts, and describes their state in Germany. It will readily be presumed that music and musicians receive their full share of this lady's attention; and in short, whatever deserves the name of the politer studies, are comprehended in her report. Into these we cannot follow her; and indeed her work, may be described as a kind of review of what she has seen, heard, and perused. We do not find it easy to present it under such an aspect as satisfies ourselves; less still, perhaps, can we expect to satisfy the public, only partially acquainted with those works which give occasion to this writer's remarks. We are willing to believe, that the intellectual faculty is more exercised throughout Germany, in all its branches, than has come to the knowledge of our countrymen. That it has at-

tained to greater heights of excellence than we as a nation have been accustomed to allow; and that in every department of art, of science, of mind, Germany has produced men eminently learned, noble, and exemplary.

There is much greater conformity of feeling and enjoyment between the Germans and the English as nations, than the little popularity of German works in England, would lead us to believe. But, this is likely to be soon changed. The German language has more students among us, than it had some years ago; and we learn from authentic communications, that in consequence of public events, the English language is rapidly becoming popular throughout Germany. We have even heard it asserted, that it takes the place of the French, and that a traveller scarcely needs the assistance of the latter to make himself understood, on ordinary occasions. We believe the fact to be, that the Germans are more desirous than ever of understanding our countrymen, and therefore they take pains so to do.

We deem it no weakness to be jealous of the good opinion of *rational* foreigners. They commonly think us, pretty nearly such as they describe us. We therefore receive a real pleasure when a character marked as British is honourably introduced and worthily employed: while yet we confess that we have laughed with contempt at the endeavours of the French stage to delineate British sea characters—"Admiral Billy," for instance. What our countrymen are thought of in Germany, let the following episode in a novel, by J. Paul, explain.

An English lord is blind in consequence of a double cataract, he has an operation performed on one of his eyes; it fails, and that eye is lost without resource. His son, without informing him of it, studies with an oculist, and at the end of a year, he is judged capable of operating on the eye which may yet be preserved. The father, ignorant of his son's intention, thinks he is placing himself in the hands of a stranger, and prepares himself with fortitude for the moment which is to decide whether the rest of his life is, or is not, to be passed in darkness; he even directs that his son should be sent from his chamber, that he may not be too much affected by being present at so important a decision. The son approaches his father in silence; his hand does not tremble; for the circumstance is too momentous to admit of the common signs of

tenderness. All his soul is concentrated in a simple thought, and even the excess of sensibility gives that supernatural presence of mind, which would be succeeded by phrenzy, if hope were lost. At length the operation succeeds, and the father, in recovering his sight, beholds the instrument of its restoration in the hand of his own son!

From these numerous extracts our readers will judge on the nature of these volumes. They have not exhausted the subject. Though this lady has said much, yet much remains to be said on the subject of Germany. The country, the people, their present exertions, the political interest of Europe, in fact require that the veil which has so long concealed the Germans, should be rent, and nations made to know, to esteem, and to love each other, should enjoy the opportunity of doing so without impediment, without opposition. It is more than possible that the work which now engages the contemplations of Madame de Staël (*De l'Angleterre*,) will contribute to this desirable effect. She will discover many traits of resemblance between the nations of Germany and the British Islands. May their harmony never be disturbed; may their mutual confidence never be betrayed! may their brotherly affection continue and increase! What better wishes can be formed?

Voyages and Travels in various Parts of the World, during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807, by G. H. Von Langsdorff, 4to. Colburn, London, 1813.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes;—"Who the manners of many cities and of many men had seen," was the description of a traveller in ancient days; and it may reasonably be supposed, that if Ulysses, within the narrow limits of the Mediterranean, had met with such varieties of men and manners, that whoever has circumnavigated the globe, has almost of necessity contemplated yet greater diversities both of cities and of people. Ulysses was driven, as it were, by fate; but modern voyagers enter on their labours with a readiness and alacrity, which mark an ardour in the cause of science extremely honourable to our times.

Scarcely is an undertaking of imposing magnitude or adventure announced, ere men of talents and learning urge their

interest to obtain admission among those who partake the honour. All thoughts of danger are banished: the privations attending such expeditions are disdained: none enquires whether he shall see his home again, his own fire side; but, depending on the general skill of the age in sea affairs, and relying on the munificence of the sovereign, whose patronage animates the whole, for every necessary comfort, he anticipates not sufferings as heretofore, but gratification and satisfaction.

It may not be true, in words, that the power of conducting extensive enterprises on the mighty ocean, has been conferred on the nations of the Continent, by our own islands; but, certain it is, that we have shewn the steps proper to be taken on such occasions. The sufferings of our people, in various instances, have taught most effective lessons to ourselves; and the means we have used, have been copied by others.

The trade of Britain, with countries so distant as the East Indies and China, has furnished that experience which could not but make a strong impression on minds disposed to improvement. The importance of better managing ships and people, was felt by our commanders; the knowledge of winds and currents, and distances, became more general, and more accurate among us; while the habits proper to command, and to obedience, were better understood, and more determinately fixed. These are all indispensable; but perhaps the principal is that persuasion of the security with which distant voyages are now performed, falling little short of a certainty: that an undertaking like that before us, is but an exportation for a given time:—that, after so many months, or at most, a year or two, the assigned period of absence will expire, and the "civilized world," *i. e.* Europe, will ring from end to end, with the report of what has been seen, or heard of, or experienced, in this brilliant affair.

The lowest sailor that has been round the world, lifts himself up in the presence of his companions, not entitled to the same assumption, and receives their deference. In the first undertaking of the kind, by a powerful prince or nation, the mere fact of having made one in such an exertion of nautical skill, confers distinction. If such be the feelings of inferiors,

what must be those of the learned and ingenuous? What additional energies originate in the hopes of enlarging the boundaries of science, of conferring obligations on the world of letters of recording observations for the benefit of contemporaries, and instructing posterity, by which to be regarded as a hero in the cause of science; this is an enviable degree of celebrity, a passport to a literary immortality.

M. Von Langsdorff felt this emulation in its full power, and proportionate was his anxiety to share in the expedition planned by the Russian government. His "eager wishes" prompted him to try impossibilities for their accomplishment; and his zeal was not to be baffled by what might have been deemed insuperable impediments by the lukewarm.

Certainly the first requisite to success in any undertaking is resolution; and whoever determines on vanquishing Fortune herself, among opposing obstacles, is the man most likely to carry his point whatever it be. Such a man is M. V. L. The 18th of August, 1803, he received a letter announcing the probability of his being disappointed!—not dismayed, he set off the same day to try his luck, reached Copenhagen, to which port the Russian ships had advanced, on the morning of the 24th; and pressed himself into the service. The anchor was weighed at Copenhagen, Sept. 8.

We thought it our duty to give the earliest possible notice on the subject of this voyage*; and we believe that we were the first to communicate any particulars to the British public. It has repeatedly occupied our pages since that period; and, therefore, we have no occasion to enlarge on many particulars, which would be highly proper for transcription, were this our first account of it. We consider this volume, therefore, (another is expected) as containing the observations of a naturalist particularly; and under this character the author appears on the present occasion.

The first remark furnished by M. L.'s work, is founded on the benefits derived

from science, in dissipating *ennui*. A man of enquiry, moderately skilled in the study of nature, is at home every where; on the sultry plains of Africa, on the Alps of Lapland; by the sea shore, and even far out at sea; no less than in the coppice on the Lake, or traversing the verdant meadow. Science gives a dignity to the ordinary employments of life—of a seafaring life:—If any proof were wanting in support of this assertion, it might be found in the history of a day, as related by M. L.

Many people have the idea that a very long sea voyage cannot be otherwise than extremely *ennuyeux*. Since nothing is to be seen day after day but the sea and the sky, they conceive that the mind of every one must be wearied with such an eternal uniformity. But this is seldom or never the case; it is only so with those who are equally a prey to *ennui* upon *terra firma*; who are in fact always *ennuyé*, unless they are at a ball, a concert, the theatre, or cards. But in an expedition such as our's, among a numerous society of learned and scientific men, eager in the search of knowledge, it was impossible to experience *ennui*: it might even be asserted with truth, that there was scarcely an individual among us who could not have found abundant occupation, even if our days had been twice their actual length. I will endeavour to give a general idea of the manner in which our time was passed.

Those who were the latest in rising, were yet ready for their tea or coffee by eight in the morning. The common topics of conversation at breakfast were the occurrences of the night; whether the wind and the weather had been favourable; and how far the ship had proceeded in her course. After breakfast each repaired to his own private business. In a numerous and well-assorted library, particularly of travels and works of geography, which Captain Krusenstern with great politeness left free to all the company, it was not difficult to find entertainment for many hours in the day; so that the morning was passed in reading writing, drawing, taking the height of the sun, and calculating the distance of the moon.

The Canary Islands, which we hoped to reach in a few days, naturally occupied our minds very much. All descriptions of them from the pens of former travellers by whom they had been visited were in consequence eagerly sought after. Every one had studied assiduously their history, the different accounts given of the discovery of them, the descriptions of their situation, of their products, and of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

* Compare Panorama, vol. I. p. 167. 207. 329. vol. VIII. p. 749. vol. IX. p. 659. vol. X. p. 645. In the last two places referred to, the history of the voyage is given from Capt. Krusenstern's edition.

Comparisons were made between the accounts of different travellers; the former and present mode of their government were studied, with the chances of war that had befallen them, particularly the unsuccessful attack made upon the principal island by the English, when the brave Nelson lost his right arm. All these things furnished abundant matter for pleasant and instructive conversation, for scientific emulation, and even gave occasion for sallies of wit and mirth. If we happened to get somewhat heated in conversation, we repaired to the deck to walk up and down, and cool ourselves by breathing the fresh air.

Certainly the "comparing of notes" among men of literature, ranks high in the scale of human enjoyments. Life scarcely affords any thing more grateful than liberal, unrestrained, unbiassed discussion. Hour after hour glides away undetected when passed in the investigation or the communication of knowledge. The *picnic* of science is truly delightful. But then it must be preserved from all flashes of temper, from all approach to dogmatism, from all overweening and self-sufficiency. Each should stipulate with himself, not to incur the necessity of "repairing to the decks to cool himself by breathing the fresh air."

Our readers would find no great novelty in Mr L.'s account of the islands visited previous to passing the Line: the Canaries and Teneriffe are sufficiently known. But there is something amusing in our author's description of a Russian Neptune, who figured (as customary) on this occasion. The costumes of Muscovy and Ingria worn and endured, where the sun darts his rays perpendicularly on the head of the traveller, dissolved and enfeebled by its force! A Neptune wrapped in fur!

It was about ten in the forenoon, Nov. 26, that we crossed the line, when both vessels, the Nadeschda and the Neva, hoisted the Russian flag, and the day was celebrated as a festival by both. As it is prescribed by ancient custom, that every one who passes the Line for the first time shall be dipped into the water, or at least well sprinkled with it, this ceremony was punctually observed by us. A sailor, who was full of natural drollery and vivacity, to make it the more impressive, dressed himself to represent Neptune. The costume in which this god of the seas appeared must have been one he was only accustomed to wear at the north or south pole; for certainly in the warm climates he usually inhabited, such an one could never have been

seen before. In his hand, instead of a trident, he held a harpoon, and with inconceivable celerity dipped his bucket again and again into the water and sprinkled those around him. When it is observed that the thermometer was now between twenty-two and twenty-three degrees of Reaumur, it will easily be imagined how comfortably warm this good sailor must have been, clad in a thick fur dress, remaining for some hours upon the deck, springing hither and thither in the performance of his function. He went through the whole most admirably, to the great delight and amusement of the company. The commander of the other ship, the Neva, Captain Lisiansky, at the moment when the Russian flag greeted the Equator, passed us in full sail with his yards manned, and gave us three hearty cheers, which we returned with equal ardour.

Our Neptune, who, notwithstanding the height of the thermometer, had been leaping about all day in a mask and a thick fur dress, must have indeed endured a very unusual degree of heat; yet he never suffered in the least from it. Perhaps the Russian custom of using the vapour-bath so much had a considerable influence in enabling him to support the heat without inconvenience.

Near Rio Janeiro, says M. L. "It was particularly striking to see the white sea in some places *entirely red*: on our accurate examination, we perceived that this effect arose from an immense number of *little crabs*, which floated upon the surface of the water."

Our traveller's portrait of the Portuguese capital in South America; his extatic history of a day's hunting of butterflies, by land and by water; his remarks on the manners of the people, &c. we pass with our strong recommendations of some of them to the consideration of the Portuguese government.

The first novelty worthy of the name in this voyage is, our author's account of the natives of Nuahewiwa, and especially of the taste they display in the noble art of *tattooing*. Their first visit to the vessel is romantic enough.

A number of the islanders a short time after came from the opposite shore of the harbour, which was to the north-west, and swam to the place where we were anchored, a distance of three miles. At first we could only see a shoal of black-haired heads just above the water; but, in a short time, we had the very extraordinary spectacle presented us of some hundred men, women, girls, and boys, all swimming about the ship, having in

their hands cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas, which they had brought to sell.

The cries, the laughter, the romping of these mirthful people, was indescribable, and made a very novel impression upon us. Only a few, whom Roberts pointed out as persons of distinction, were invited on board, the rest swam and played about like a troop of Tritons. The never-ceasing noise they made far exceeded any that I had ever heard at our most numerously attended fairs; and we could scarcely, when we were at dinner, hear each other speak. The young girls and women were not more clothed than the men, and were collected even in greater numbers; they were above all loud and noisy, and, according to our European ideas, immodest. They burst into a loud laugh at the most trifling things; and as we did not understand a word of the many comic effusions addressed to us, their oratory was illustrated with pantomimic gestures, by which we were sufficiently given to understand that they were making us the most liberal and unreserved offers of their charms. The men who were with them did not shew the slightest symptoms of jealousy, but rather seemed pleased and flattered when a wife, a daughter, or a sister, attracted our particular attention.

M. L. expresses astonishment at the handsome forms of these islanders, as well the men as the women. Who would have thought of finding an Apollo Belvedere in a South Sea islander?

Judging from the accounts of all navigators who have visited the Friendly and Society Isles, I am inclined to think that the people of the Marquesas and Washington Islands excel in beauty and grandeur of form, in regularity of features, and in colour, all the other South-Sea islanders. The men are almost all tall, robust, and well made. Few were so fat and unwieldy as the Otaheiteans, none so lean and meagre as the people of Easter Island. We did not see a single crippled or deformed person, but such general beauty and regularity of form, that it greatly excited our astonishment. Many of them might very well have been placed by the side of the most celebrated chef-d'œuvres of antiquity, and they would have lost nothing by the comparison. Their beards are commonly shining, black, and thin, as they are very much in the habit of plucking up the hairs by the roots. The hair is generally long, curly, strong, and black; among a few it was somewhat less dark.

A certain Mau-kau-o, or Mufau Taputakava, particularly attracted our attention from his extraordinary height, the vast strength of his body, and the admirable proportion of his limbs and muscles. He was now twenty

years old, and was six feet two inches high, Paris measure*; and Counsellor Tilesius, who unites the eye of a connoisseur and an artist, said, he never saw any one so perfectly proportioned. He took the trouble of measuring every part of this man with the utmost exactness, and after our return to Europe imparted his observations to Counsellor Blumenbach, of Gottingen, who has studied so assiduously the natural history of man. This latter compared these proportions with the Apollo of Belvedere, and found that those of that master-piece of the finest ages of Grecian art, in which is combined every possible integer in the composition of manly beauty, corresponded exactly with our Mufau, an inhabitant of the island of Nukahiva. We were told that the chief of a neighbouring island, by name Upoa, with equally exact proportions as Mufau, was a head taller, so at least Roberts and Cabri both assured us; if they were correct, this man must be nearly seven Paris feet high.

I trust that this subject will be thought sufficiently interesting to excuse my giving the measurements of Mufau, as taken by Counsellor Tilesius, and detailed in Voigt's Magazine of Natural History.

Height, six feet two inches, Paris measure.

Breadth between the shoulders, nineteen inches two lines.

In the periphery, forty inches.

Breadth across the breast, fifteen inches.

Length of the arms, from the point of the shoulder to the end of the longest finger, twenty-two inches four lines.

Length of the head, from the skull to the chin, ten inches.

Circumference of the head, measured round the forehead, and just above the ears, twenty-three inches and a half.

Circumference of the breast, forty-two inches.

Periphery of the lower belly about the spleen, thirty-two inches.

Periphery of the great basin round the hips, forty-two inches.

Periphery of the upper part of the thigh, twenty-five inches.

Periphery of the calf of the leg, seventeen inches and a half.

Periphery of the ankle an inch above the foot, where it is the smallest, ten inches.

Length of the foot, twelve inches and a half.

Greatest breadth of the foot, five inches and a half.

Circumference of the upper part of the arm, thirteen inches and a half.

* A French foot measures thirteen inches, or one foot one inch English measure.—Translator.

Circumference of the arm above the elbow, thirteen inches and a quarter.

Circumference of the hand, eleven inches and a quarter.

Length of the hand, nine inches.

Circumference of the neck, sixteen inches.

Length, from the skull to the navel, thirty-one inches and a half.

Length, from the navel to the division of the thighs, ten inches and a half.

Length, from the division of the thighs to the sole of the foot, thirty-eight inches.

We confess our surprise at the skill and patience manifested in the *tattooing* with which the persons of the more considerable among these islanders are adorned from head to foot; from the finger nails to the extremity of the toes! Never have we seen equal labour, *dignity*, and *splendour*—must we say?—for such is its intention. Never was the human skin so punctured and bedecked. To what principle in man may this desire of adventurous finery be referred? It equally affects the European and the Nukahivan;—it is the offspring of discontent;—discontent in conjunction with vanity:—Charming association!

Among all the known nations of the earth, none have carried the art of *tattooing* to so high a degree of perfection as the inhabitants of Washington's Islands. The regular designs with which the bodies of the men of Nukahiva are punctured from head to foot supplies in some sort the absence of clothing; for, under so warm a heaven, clothing would be insupportable to them. Many people here seek as much to obtain distinction by the symmetry and regularity with which they are tattooed, as among us by the elegant manner in which they are dressed; and although no real elevation of rank is designated by the greater superiority of these decorations, yet as only persons of rank can afford to be at the expence attendant upon any refinement in the ornaments, it does become in fact a badge of distinction.

The operation of *tattooing* is performed by certain persons, who gain their livelihood by it entirely, and I presume that those who perform it with the greatest dexterity, and evince the greatest degree of taste in the disposition of the ornaments, are as much sought after as among us a particularly good tailor. Thus much, however, must be said, that the choice made is not a matter of indifference with them as with us; for if the punctured garment be spoiled in the making, the mischief is irreparable, it must be worn with all its faults the whole life through.

For performing the operation, the artist use

the wing bone of a tropic bird, *phaeton athereus*, which is jagged and pointed at the end after the manner of a comb, sometimes in the form of a crescent, sometimes in a straight line, and larger or smaller according to the figures which the artist intends to make. This instrument is fixed into a bamboo handle about as thick as the finger, with which the puncturer, by means of another cane, strikes so gently and so dexterously, that it scarcely pierces through the skin. The principal strokes of the figures to be tattooed are first sketched upon the body with the same dye that is afterwards rubbed into the punctures, to serve as guides in the use of the instrument. The punctures being made so that the blood and lymph ooze through the orifice, a thick dye, composed of ashes from the kernel of the burning-nut, *aleurites triloba*, mixed with water, is rubbed in. This occasions at first a slight degree of smarting and inflammation, it then heals, and when the crust comes off, after some days the bluish or blackish-blue figure appears.

As soon as the inhabitant of Nukahiva approaches towards the age of manhood, the operation of *tattooing* is begun, and this is one of the most important epochs of his life. The artist is sent for, and the agreement made with him, that he is to receive so many hogs as his pay; the number is commonly regulated according to the wealth of the person to be tattooed, and the quantity of decoration bestowed is regulated by the pay. While we were at the island, a son of the chief Katanuah was to be tattooed. For this purpose, as belonging to the principal person in the island, he was put into a separate house for several weeks which was *tabooed*; that is to say, it was forbidden to every body, except those who were exempted from the *taboo* by his father, to approach the house; here he was to remain during the whole time that the operation continued. All women, even the mother, are prohibited from seeing the youth while the *taboo* remains in force. Both the operator and the operatee are fed with the very best food during the continuance of the operation: to the former these are days of great festivity. In the first year only the ground-work of the principal figures upon the breast, arms, back, and thighs, is laid; and in doing this, the first punctures must be entirely healed, and the crust must have come off before new ones are made. Every single mark takes three or four days to heal; and the first *sitting*, as it may be called, commonly lasts three or four weeks.

While the patient is going through the operation, he must drink very little, for fear of creating too much inflammation, and he is not allowed to eat early in the morning, only at noon, and in the evening. When once the decorations are begun, some addition is con-

stantly made to them at intervals of from three to six months, and this is not unfrequently continued for thirty or forty years before the whole tattooing is completed. We saw some old men of the higher ranks, who were punctured over and over to such a degree, that the outlines of each separate figures were scarcely to be distinguished, and the body had an almost negro-like appearance. This is, according to the general idea, the height of perfection in ornament, probably because the cost of it has been very great, and it therefore shews a person of superlative wealth. It is singular, that the men of distinction should place their gratification in acquiring this dark hue, while the women place theirs in preserving their original fair complexion uninjured.

The women of Nukahiwa are very little tattooed, differing in this respect from the females of the other South-Sea islands. The hands are punctured from the ends of the fingers to the wrist, which gives them the appearance of wearing gloves, and our gloves might very well borrow from them patterns, and introduce a new fashion among the ladies, of gloves worked *à la Washington*. The feet, which among many are tattooed, look like highly-ornamented half-boots; long stripes are besides sometimes to be seen down the arms of the women, and circles round them, which have much the same effect as the bracelets worn by European ladies.

Sometimes a rich islander will, either from generosity, ostentation, or love to his wife, make a feast in honour of her, when she has a bracelet tattooed round her arm, or perhaps her ear ornamented; a hog is then killed, and the friends of both sexes are invited to partake of it, the occasion of the feast being made known to them. It is expected that the same courtesy should be returned in case of the wife of any of the guests being punctured. This is one of the few occasions when women are allowed to eat hog's flesh. If, in a very dry year, bread-fruit, hogs, roots, and other provisions, become scarce, any one who has still a good stock of them, which commonly happens to the chief, in order to distribute his stores, keeps open table for a certain time to an appointed number of poor artists, who are bound to give in return some strokes of the tattoo to all who choose to come for it. By virtue of a *taboo*, all these brethren are engaged to support each other, if in future some happen to be in need, while the others are in affluence. This is one of the most rational orders of Freemasonry upon the globe.

Such is the vanity of man! Such is his love of distinction! A life spent in accumulating finery of dress, and this increased when enjoyments of other kinds fail. Old beaux among politer people are more commonly objects of contempt and snig-

ger than of respect: what they are among the Washington Islands, M. L. has not told us: they think themselves handsomely bedizen'd, and this stands them instead of a coach and six.

M. L. inserts two figures which exhibit this decoration in its progress after a few years; and complete, without a speck uncovered. He adds a plate of the patterns generally adopted. These people who spend so much time in beautifying themselves, are every hour in the day in danger of being killed and eaten! For every district of the island is generally at war with its neighbours; and the priests, or *Tauas*, (rather magicians or enchanters than priests) have dreams or revelations, which commonly issue in the killing of one or more men (or women) gentle or simple, i. e. *tattooed or plain*. The delight they take in obtaining and partaking of such horrid food, is strongly expressed by making it a part of the entertainment at their savage festivals. It is the subject of their *eating* songs,—it is the joy of their hearts:—the zest and relish of their present pleasure are derived from such bloody deeds.

The following remarks are made by Counsellor Ilesius upon one of the songs of the people of Nukahiwa. "The subject of the song is a typical representation of a warlike scene. One of the people sees in the night a fire upon an enemy's island, and asks his comrade *where the fire is?* The other answers, *upon Tanata*. This excites the idea of the right of retaliation exercised over enemies either captured or slain, and fire is required to dress the repast intended to be made upon the enemy. They rejoice in the valour of their heroes, with all the circumstances attending it, but then intervenes a feeling of compassion at the melancholy consequences, and the impression which the death of the slain must make upon his wife and children, upon his parents and family. The number of days designated at the close indicate perhaps the length of time with which they are to be fed with human flesh. It appears to me, that this song displays much of the national character of these people; of the strange mixture of good and bad combined in it, of desire of human flesh, of cruelty and compassion."

This song being sung in the night, united with the measured clapping, and the sight of the fire, which forms the basis of it, makes in the distance so wild, so half melancholy, so desponding an impression, that any one might imagine he heard his funeral knell. During a whole night that I was on shore, such, and

not more agreeable, were my feelings on hearing this song unceasingly sung by these open-hearted appearing men; the striking upon the arm, and the hollow sounds from the hand upon the shoulder, had exactly the effect of the strokes of a passing-bell.

I am of opinion, that they have no feeling

of compassion, at least, not in this case; they do not seem to think they are doing any thing wrong, and appear only to rejoice that they have killed an enemy, and are in a situation to roast and eat him, instead of being roasted and eaten themselves.

NUKAHIWA TEXT.	CABRI'S TRANSLATION.	CRITICAL TRANSLATION.
1. Hia-t-eama äh?	Where is the light?	Where is the light?
2. I Tauata oh.	On Tauata.	On Tauata.
3. t' eama äh?	Wherefore the light?	The light wherefore?
4. tau enata oh.	To roast the enemy.	Here is a man.
5. Hia ehähe äh?	Let us make fire.	Where is fire?
6. Tai eama oh.	We have fire.	Here light.
7. Tau enata äh.	We will roast him.	Here is the man.
8. enata oh.	We have him.	The man.
9. Ötëmäo.	He would fly.	The flying fish.
10. ah mate mate äh.	Now is he dead.	Is he dead?
11. itüütü äh.	The sister weeps.	Does he weep?
12. tüi hei äh.	His parents weep.	Is he angry?
13. mate noi äh.	His daughters weep.	Is the daughter dead?
14. Atahi äh, &c.	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th.	

Thus are the affections of the heart sported with! The "charities of father, son, and brother," are recollected for no other purpose than to add relish to the horrid gluttony! Ah, surely! man is the worst of wolves to his fellow; and we feel the degradation of our species more afflictively, more desperately, at pictures such as this. M. L. adds the music of this song; with observations on the music of these islands in general. Yet are these people ruled by means of superstition. That alone has power to controul their insensate minds. Yet have they, nevertheless, their peaceful enjoyments: they dance, they swim, their walk on their stilts, to admiration. They ornament themselves also with mother-of-pearl; with feather rings made from the [red] tail feathers of the tropic bird; with necklaces made of mussel shells, and other things.

Our readers know already, that *Roberts*, an Englishman, and *Cabri*, a Frenchman, were found on this island; in a state of hostility, or at least of animosity. *Cabri* was brought away by accident when the ships resumed their course to the north.

The ships which had been some time separated, joined company again at these islands, which they quitted May 17, steering towards Kamtschatka.

M. L. confirms the account we formerly gave of the encreasing power of *Fomoomah*, king of *Owhyhee*, now sovereign of all the Sandwich islands. "He

has brought the English language so much into use, that most of the inhabitants of the island of any rank or distinction can now speak English." The islanders are become very fond of a sea-faring life, and make excellent sailors. Who can look a few years forward on the subject of *Owhyhee*,—an island, that already sells ships to the Russian establishments on the N. W. coast of America?

Capt. Krusenstern stated, that after many delays, and a tedious exercise of patience, the Russian embassy which reached Japan, its original destination, was commanded to quit it again. The history of this embassy is a history of locks and bolts. The vexations it endured are less amusing than striking; we shall therefore add merely an extract or two not wholly to overlook this part of the work, although it has formerly come under our notice.

The following instance of symbolical language is curious: it is probable enough, that many such double meanings attend the ceremonies of presents and compliments;—some known and acknowledged; others forgotten though practised.

On the beginning of the Japanese new year the twenty-ninth of January, two fir-trees were planted before the door of every house, which were surrounded with wooden benches. Over the entrance of the doors was placed a trophy of platted straw-work, representing a lobster, an orange, or a cabbage; many consisted of dried fruit, or of two particular coin., with some salt and rice, a piece of sea-weed,

fucus saccharinus, or bamboo-canes with the leaves, or fern. The *lobster*, on account of its powers of reproduction, since a whole claw, if torn off, will grow again, and of its fine red colour, is considered by the Japanese as the emblem of health. The *orange* is called in their language *dai-dai*, the same word which signifies *posterity*, the increase of which is to be looked forward to in the new year. A *cabbage* is called in Japanese *sumi*, and the same word signifies *riches*, of which it is intended as the emblem. The others are things of indispensable necessity to the Japanese, and probably have all similar allusions attached to them.

In the evening the ambassador received a very fine new-year's gift in the Japanese taste: similar presents are sent from one Japanese to another, according to their rank and character. That which the ambassador received was rare even in the country, since similar ones are only sent between the most illustrious and most distinguished people. On a very neatly-made new wooden chest were two large round dishes of crooked rice, and over them a *lobster*, an *orange*, a piece of *fucus saccharinus*, some salt, chesnuts, figs, grass, several different sorts of leaves, some straw, and, at the top of all, a paper with a compliment.

The people of Japan are ingenious; they observed the Russians so far as they could, no less than the Russians observed them as objects of curiosity. We say, so far as they could, for though the Russians were allowed to land, yet it was to be cooped up within less space than some prisons: and though they were admitted two or three times to form a procession to the governor's house, yet the streets were so hung and *guarded* with tapestry, that they could see nobody, and nobody could see them, except by stealth. Not that curiosity was wanting among the Japanese; for, in truth, we are amused with the diligence of a Japanese draughtsman, who delineated all the novelties he could catch a glimpse of;—the three-cornered hat with feathers, worn by the ambassador; his star, and the ribband of his order, with the different insignia about the uniform of the officers; their sabres, their swords, and the scabbards; their buttons, scarfs, and keys of office as chamberlains; their watch strings and seals. "His celerity and address were beyond the talents of most European artists," says Mr. Langsdorff.

On the whole, we consider this volume as the production of an observant mind. That fortune was unfavourable in some

respects, is no impeachment of the conduct or plan of the enterprize. We anticipate much information from the author's further communications, especially those in his particular line of study. The plates to this edition are neatly executed: and, what we much commend, they are accompanied by a separate and distinct explanation, in which many particulars are pointed out, which, without such assistance, might escape the most attentive reader. One of those representing a *tattooed* dignitary, in his complete dress, has exercised the patience no less than the skill of the engraver. Except in other narrations of this voyage, this subject is *unique*.

** We understand that since the conquest of Java by the British, the East-India Company has fitted out an adventure of merchandize to Japan:—as they had seen no Dutch vessels at Nangaseki for four years, it was hoped they would *want* the commodities sent.

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Usefulness the great Object of the Christian Ministry, a Sermon preached at Worship Street, on the Decease of Rev. Hugh Worthington, who died July 26th, 1813. By John Evans, A. M. price 2s. Sherwood and Co. London.

Mr. Worthington was a gentleman of considerable eminence, and highly respected in that part of the Christian vineyard which it fell to his lot to cultivate. A minister who passes forty years among the same people, must have formed in some degree their moral taste to a conformity with his own; and if he preserves his respectability he can hardly fail of being *very* respectable. We knew Mr. W. We know also several members of his flock, and from unquestionable authority can say, that he lives in their memories and in their affections. What more can be desired? During his life he was *honoured* beyond, as we suppose, any minister of his denomination in London.

The discourse does credit to the talents of Mr. Evans, and to the regard he felt for his friend of many years standing. Such tokens *should* appear in print that the world may not suppose that virtue and goodness are overlooked while living, or are instantly forgotten when dead.

*The Predestined Thief; or a Dialogue between a Calvinistic Preacher and a Thief condemned to the Gallows: with an application to the recent case of Robert Kendall, who was executed at Northampton, August 13, 1813. Translated from the original Latin; published, London, 1651, (without either author's or printer's name) 8vo. pp. 65. Nichols, Son, and Bentley, London, 1814.*

STERNE says, very justly, that when a compliment consists of an equal mixture of bitter and sweet, a Frenchman always takes it in the sweeter sense, an Englishman in the bitter. The thought may be applied to certain doctrines: seen under one aspect they are little inviting; seen under another they are pleasant enough. It were injudicious to take the extreme of either view without making a fair estimate of arguments used on the contrary side of the question. For instance, on the doctrine of destination;—the Turks of the corps insist that a good man is drawn *in opposition* to the failings of his nature into the paths of virtue and holiness, and by these to happiness; whereas, a bad man impelled by, and in *coincidence with*, the failings of his nature, is drawn into the vortex of guilt, and by this into misery and perdition. There would not, say they, be a good man in the world unless his failings were *checked*: there would be nothing but bad men in the world, were the failings of mankind universally predominant. By what power does the happier of these states take place among men?—But, perhaps, it were wiser to reduce theological (or other technical) terms to the forms of common speech: under those forms how would this question of destination stand? We propose it for curiosity's sake.—

“The good ship, ‘Merchant’s Adventure,’ now lying at Gravesend, is *destined* to the West-Indies.” Very well;—but the good ship, before she was launched, and in fact before a timber was placed, or her keel laid down, and while she was only an embryo sketch on paper was *predestined* to be a West-Indiaman, and was built for that service.—Whereas the good ship ‘Hope,’ lying also at Gravesend is *destined* to Newcastle for coals,—she was

*predestined* to be a collier. Who finds any thing startling in this language? It is used daily, and passes current throughout London. Should any wiseacre insist that because the proprietors of the ‘Merchant’s Adventure’ predestined her to the West-Indies, that therefore she should sail thither without captain or crew, he would be thought *mad*: equally *mad* is he who does not perceive that the *means* are included in the *end*.

We believe that we are *destined* to live for seven years to come:—if any one desires to witness a practical exposition of this doctrine; let him set before us plumb-pudding, roast beef, and good ale; his suspense shall be but short on the proper connection, as we understand it, between good living and life. We in our turn *destine* this number of our work to appear before the public in due time: and *therefore*, we give this pamphlet of “*Fur Predestinatus*” a place among other publications, in our review department, as a part of the *means* conducive to that *end*. For it appears to our simple apprehension, that it were impossible to fulfil the *destiny* of our work, unless all diligence be used to furnish acceptable matter:—that it were impossible our personal *destiny*, as to prolonged life, should be fulfilled, unless we continue the good old practice of eating and drinking.—and that neither of the good ships will perform the voyage, or engage in the trade to which they are *predestined*, unless by means of stout sails, well employed, of a scientific captain and an active crew;—add propitious gales, at pleasure. Is the nature of language changed because it is applied to divinity? Will any man say the application of the proper means to the desired end, though of daily occurrence in life, is excluded in morals?—we give our voice for the removal of that man from the social circle to a certain great house in a certain great square in the Finsbury division of the metropolis. Will a soldier who believes himself predestined to be a general, refuse to handle his arms, or protect his colours? Will a merchant who believes himself predestined to be rich, absent himself from his counting house? Will a clergyman who believes himself destined to be a bishop, refuse the duties of his calling? How then can a moralist, or a christian?

a christian soldier, or a christian merchant?

The tract before us is a translation from the Latin of archbishop Sancroft, published in London in 1651. Its purpose is to set in the most striking points of exposure various slips of language, or excess of principle, of certain eminent men among the reformers, as Luther, Calvin, and others. Every body knows that the controversies of those days gave occasion to an abundance of rash expressions, which, in the present more sober generation, would find few adherents. A selection from the least cautious of such expressions strung together without reference to their connexion, or propriety of place, forms of course a precious farrago, at once offensive to good manners, to pious feeling, and to the memory of the dead. If the translator wishes to revive the ill-fated controversy, —so do not we: there are troubles enough in the world and the church without adding that.

The close of the pamphlet contains reference to the case of a supposedly converted malefactor, Kendall, who was executed at Northampton, for robbing the mail, August 13, 1813. He *confessed* his guilt to his solicitor, but *after his conversion* it is said he wrote a letter to the minister who had visited him, *avowing his innocence*. We have no further knowledge of the facts of the case; and can do neither more nor less than express our apprehensions that such cases, in general, are embarrassed by many fallacies.

But we cannot part with this book without employing it as historical evidence on the character and manners of places and countries mentioned in it, at the time when it was published.—This is not without curiosity; and if it be true that Geneva was the seat of that hypocrisy with which the writer charges it, the wonder ceases that succeeding ages have witnessed so little real religion in that city. Of late, in what has it been better than France or Italy itself? And besides, this statement accounts for the success of Satan (described in Vol. xiv. p. 100.) “*quha gangis familiarlie up and down the town, and specialle comis to pure and indigent men, quha sellis thair saullis to him for ten sous; sum for mair, sum for less.*”

*Thief.* My parents, in my early years,

took care of my instruction in learning, intending me for the university. What next? Leyden was fraught with heresies: Franeker was the scene of libations to Bacchus by the students, who continually challenged each other to duels like the fiercest soldiers! The pastor of our church advised that I should be sent thither, nevertheless, because it was better to sacrifice to Bacchus, and be a disciple of Mars, than that I should turn heretic: in the latter case the soul is destroyed, in the former the body only. Upon this, taking leave of my family, I resorted to Franeker, where the ale proved so excellent, the wine so cheap, and the society so agreeable, that I expended all my money upon good cheer. When my parents learned that, instead of the Muses, my attention was given to Bacchanalian rites, they called me home, and sent me away into France, where spare diet was usual, and ebriety was in disrepute. But going to Paris, the place of resort for people of all nations, and where the price of the best wines was next to nothing, I thought myself well employed in drinking deep, allured as I was by the charms of wine; and was never absent from the lap of my mistress. I went, at length, to such excess of debauchery, that my parents (hearing of the evil life I led) wrote to Geneva, and directed that my residence should be transferred to that city. For, in truth, our preacher had misrepresented the character of the place to my parents, as not suffering any drunkenness, revelry, dancing, whoring, or any other worldly fascinations. The credulous simplicity of my parents was induced to believe I should there live like another Samuel with Eli, in the temple, continually. To Geneva, then, I must go, or be debarred my supplies. Thither arriving, it was my lot to have apartments with a hostess who might vie with Venus in beauty, and whose female servant, of easy virtue, as well as her mistress, had such an appearance of piety, that each might be thought devout itself, daily frequenting the church, and I know not how often partaking of the holy table. Upon so great piety I could not cast an unhallowed look. But, as time brings every thing forward, so, after a short interval, my wishes were answered. But, in order to ingratiate myself with the preacher and the consistory, I was particularly careful not to omit hearing sermons; and often taking with me a great bible, I sat under the pulpit, turned to the text cited by the preacher, and thus acquired high reputation. At length, assuming the airs of a gentleman, I wore a sword, walked about with an attendant, to appearance a servant-boy, but whose lower apparel being put aside discovered her sex. Thus associated, I passed over the lake with my Glyceria, strolling over hill and verdant

vale, and meadow; not without wine, and cards, and dice, the melody of birds, the agreeable scenery of flocks and herds, which variety prevented satiety or ennui. The sound of the viol daily, at home, delighted the ear; though, to prevent observation, the tone of the instrument was lowered by placing a key upon the bridge. In days of clear sunshine we lighted candles, drew curtains before the windows, spread carpeting on the floor, and, putting off our shoes, danced away.

*Preacher.* But what if this had been known? For, in the pious city of Geneva, it was a great wickedness to dance!

*Thief.* I wish no heavier penalty were laid upon me than I then suffered. When the matter became publicly known, my companion and myself were obliged to appear before the ecclesiastical ordinary. We were sentenced to receive no supplies of food but bread and water; but the brethren and sisterhood of our mind came daily to see us, gaily dressed: we ate and drank jovially, in the garret of a neighbouring house: we danced, while the floor shook under us; and this we did during the whole of our confinement. When the term of our penance expired, we were brought before the consistory, where we were upbraided, in a long speech, with the heinousness of our offence; and were obliged to go down upon our hands and knees before the pulpit in a full congregation, and to ask pardon of God and the church for the scandal we had given. But the number of examples of this kind had taken away the disgraceful part of the punishment, as the chiefs and magistrates of the city, and even preachers, had been animadverted upon in a similar manner. However, a timely reflection occurring, that, if the rumour of this transaction should reach Holland, it would involve me in great disgrace; I thought it necessary to my interest to have some regard to character, and to consider more seriously what would become of me, before such a rumour should reach Holland. I therefore appeared before the consistory with

Heart-rending sighs and sobbing words,

till I was almost choked. I pleaded ignorance, as a stranger, of the laws of the Presbytery and the manners of the people, exclaiming that I was seduced. "And how," said I, "could I fall into such a state of wickedness, whose former manners had been so faultless and holy? By what means could I best avoid such profligate company?" While in the church, I howled like a cur—twisted about my hands like a serpent—in a word, I acted the hypocrite so well, that every one was touched with compassion for me, and

looked upon me as a vessel that was meet. I then went privately to the minister, related to him my unhappy reverse of character, complained that my affairs were ruined past remedy, pretending I must now depart, and stray like a lost sheep, no more daring to return into the presence of my parents. The minister hereupon consoled me, urging the examples of David, Solomon, Mary Magdalene, and others, who were all grievous sinners. To be brief, I so wrought upon the minister by a variety of artful expressions, that, in his letters to my father, he wonderfully commended my genius, diligence, and modesty, and exhorted my parents not to entertain a doubt but they would happily experience the desired fruits of all their expences for me. I forwarded this letter immediately, and added another from myself, in which I discussed the subjects of predestination and free-will with much subtilty of argument, interspersing Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French expressions. I extolled the piety of the city, sounded the praises of its ministers' erudition, and thanked my parents for having restored me to the ways of salvation. They were so rejoiced at this information, that my allowance was immediately increased by forty crowns. But all in vain: the horse had broken loose: I was lost to shame, I daily became worse and worse, and so much exceeded all bounds, that I was ordered home to my parents. But, dreading the workhouse at Amsterdam, I delayed my return so long, that my credit was gone. At length, escaping hastily, I directed my steps to Rome. Changing my cloak into a pilgrim's dress, I put reeds into my hat, like those who visit the relics of St. James, that I might more readily find a reception at inns and monasteries. But I was soon sick of this sordid kind of living, and determined upon assuming a more gentlemanly appearance, whatever might be the consequence. I became a highwayman in the country, a cut-purse in towns, and a nightly depredator. In this way I passed through Germany into Holland, where I plundered the property of farmers and citizens, sometimes by force, sometimes by fraud, and committed many burglaries. In such habits I lived jovially with strumpets and rogues during six years; and one sad half-hour now, it seems, is to finish all this life of jollity.

This quotation will enable our readers easily to answer the question—What share predestination had in bringing this man to the gallows?—The imposition practiced on the Catholics, also, under pretence of pilgrimage, shews that all communities suffer from the extortion of knaves.



*Mustapha: A Tragedy.* Gale and Co.  
London. 1814.

DR. JOHNSON, we are told by Mrs. Piozzi, once had a Persian Tragedy to review, and gave his opinion, by saying "it had too much of *Tig.* and *Tiri.* in it." Did you read it then Doctor? "No." How then do you know its merits? "Madam, the man who could find no other names than *Tigranes* and *Tiridates*, for his characters—names already hacknied, could infuse no merits worth attention into his play." We certainly do not acknowledge the possession of so concise a principle of review; yet we cannot deny that on finding the "scene sometimes in Constantinople, sometimes in Mustapha's camp in Diarbequir," the inference appeared inevitable that, this confounding of space and time was the refuge of an idle or an ill informed man. The critics allow no greater space to the drama, than a man can conveniently walk over between the acts of the piece. But can any man walk from Constantinople to Diarbequir, in the interval between the acts of a piece? Certainly not: the journey demands many weeks:—how then can a shift of scene in the same act produce it? Impossibility the first. Are young women, "daughters to viziers," allowed to converse with young men, and to be courted "in the seraglio of the vizier," at Constantinople? Certainly not: the manners of the country forbid it:—Impossibility the second. If time and place and manners will not bend to the writer's purpose, his judgment in choosing a story must suffer censure. The action of this play is regular enough; and a sufficient number of the characters are pronounced "dead," to warrant the title of the piece as a Tragedy. The writer could do better were he well advised: witness these verses;

*Rus.* My lord, I 'ave learnt  
What makes a nation happy, and what not.  
It is not soldiery and feats of arms,  
What fields well fought, what empires over-  
run;  
It is not this: all this may be, and yet  
A people miserable; the poor ground down,  
And groaning underneath the rich man's  
hand;  
The sword of justice broke, or, say it be not,  
No arm to sway it down; the old in want;

Their children in the wars: this is not hap-  
piness.

*Ach.* Oh, no.

*Rus.* And hide it how you will! the pomp  
And pageantries of victory, laurel'd chariots,  
War-steeds caparison'd in golden spoils,  
Too proud to touch the ground, triumphal  
airs,  
With pipe, and cymbal clang, and trumpet-  
flourish;

Why, this may cheat the sovereign, and be-  
guile

The gazing rabble of a heavy day;  
But happiness is made of other stuff.—

Aye, do you muse, young sir?—Hit home,  
by Mahomet. [*Aside*

*Ach.* It is indeed.

*Rus.* Oh, foul befall the nation,  
Who, planting, Scythian-like, the scymitar  
Hilt-deep in earth, with impious piety  
Worship before the naked blade, nor know,  
Nor wish to know, a god beside.

*Ach.* Thou think'st  
My very thoughts.

*Rus.* I call the nation happy,  
Whose king's their father; who in peace and  
quiet,  
Each under his own vine and fig-tree, eat  
The fruits of their own hands; 'mongst  
whom the scythe

Of violence mows not down the morning  
flower

Ere it hath reach'd its prime; but kindly  
nature

Takes it's own course, and, after he [*who?*]  
has seen

His children's children rising round about  
him,

Brings the white head, without a pang or  
struggle,

In his full season, to a peaceful grave.

*Ach.* I 'ave sometimes thought, 'twere  
worth the cares and headaches

Of sleepless royalty, to see my people  
One smiling family.

This benevolent character, Achmet, second son of Solyman, is inveigled by the arts of Rustan, the vizier, and of Daraxa his daughter, (Achmet's mistress) to plot against the life of his elder brother, Mahomet, a soldier at the head of his army; and Solyman, the Turkish emperor, visits the camp in Diarbequir, in order to witness the death of Mustapha, by the bow-string. Turkish history may furnish an incident bearing some resemblance to this; but to give it an air of probability in a drama, requires more correct preparation of events, and powerful management of them when obtained, than are exhibited in the present tragedy.

*Architectura Ecclesiastica Londini. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of London.*  
Part I. II. each part containing 30 plates,  
price £2. 5. Booth, London.

THE taste of the times cannot be more properly employed than on subjects which concern our own country: and the liberality of the citizens of London is most honourably directed towards the antiquities or curiosities of their own city. We confess that we never pass "London stone" without a recollection of events to which it has been, as it were, a party; and we see Jack Cade striking his sword upon it, surrounded by his rabble. The Temple Church in like manner recalls ideas of ancient days; its cross-legged knights remind us of the crusaders, and its gothic arches of the times of its erection. These are so many evidences of the truth of history, and confirmations of it, though needing, as silent memorials must need, the pen of the narrator to describe the occasion, the circumstances, and the consequences of former transactions. The Ecclesiastical history of a great city is always interesting; and there can be no doubt but what we should more strongly feel its interest on behalf of the city of London, had not the unsparing fire in 1666 destroyed so many of its religious structures. We cannot now be guilty of attributing importance to mere antiquity: that recommendation as some esteem it,—that delusion, as others think it, is out of the question; but we may derive a laudable degree of interest from examination of what has succeeded the original structures, and from investigating the merits of those which now occupy their sites. Unhappily it is not every church in the metropolis that is a *chef-d'oeuvre* of the art of architecture; were it so, we should add, unhappily, very few of them can be seen to tolerable advantage. The narrow passages of the city, in charity called *streets*, frequently prevent the *whole* of a building from being seen at one view: and perhaps as often they prohibit all choice of distance from which to survey it: while not seldom the high value of the ground adjoining has occasioned such a cumbrous blockade by houses and shops, that all the importance of the composition, if it have any, as a work of genius, is

wholly smothered and overwhelmed. This inconvenience has in part arisen from the original situation of such buildings. They were placed without selection of exposure when first erected, many centuries ago. The ground being consecrated, was retained to pious uses, and no thought of removing the church could be entertained, though, as a structure, it might have been rendered equally convenient, and infinitely more ornamental, to the neighbourhood.

These considerations induce us not to press severely on an artist employed to furnish delineations of our London churches as they appear at present. Often is he forced to squeeze himself into most uncouth premises and postures in his endeavours to see a building; and often is he obliged to convert a narrow alley into a wide street, in his representation, for the purpose of shewing to the spectator who cannot move, what he was forced to contemplate from two or three distinct points. This constraint has a violent effect on all upper works, and spires, especially: we rarely see their connection with the roof of the building. The lower part of the steeple is almost hid from view; the perspective lines become unnatural though true; and hence they produce an effect little short of deformity, and contrary to the intention of the architect. Under all these disadvantages the ecclesiastical architecture of London does not bear that comparison with the erections of less wealthy cities abroad that foreigners usually expect. And what strikes them with a feeling little short of disgust, is, the *blackness* of the greater part of the exterior, which is owing to the smook of our coal fires. This discolourment also proves very disadvantageous to churches as works of art. It destroys all *motion*, and *keeping*.

The principal intention of the publication under report is, that of furnishing a companion to the new edition of Dugdale, and to other works,—those of Pennant, Lysons, &c. in which the history of these structures is given. This intention has been rather too closely adhered to, to permit this work, as a collection of views, to stand alone in the character of a separate volume. Had our judgment been consulted, somewhat more of the history of each building should have been annexed than now appears on the plates. On some the date is omitted; or the architect is not named.

To none is a plan of the situation added, yet this forms an instructive feature; to say the least, and completes the information conveyed by engravings; while it also preserves it to succeeding generations.

The chief merit of the work, as designed by the artist, rests on its propriety as a companion to Dugdale; and certainly such illustrations are highly proper and convenient. Often have we regretted the want of them to various works of antiquity which have come within our researches. It is to the honour of the present age that such regrets are not likely to be perpetuated; and that, where the number of engravings necessary to the decoration of a work are too costly to form a part of the original plan, there are not wanting artists who step forward and supply the deficiency. Decidedly do we wish them adequate reward: they contribute essentially to the completion of a plan, and they are entitled to a favourable reception of their labours, and to a lasting remuneration. We therefore wish every success to the designer and engraver of *Architectura Ecclesiastica Londini*.

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An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham; including the Hamlet of Hammersmith. By T. Faulkner. 8vo. pp. 478. Price £1. 1s. Egerton, London, 1813.

THE villages round London afford resort for the grave and the gay, whether for retirement or for amusement; for recreation or for health. To such a general description of the place of their residence cannot but prove agreeable: to the grave, because they desire information; to the gay, because they ought to desire it. It is desirable to fix something on the minds of those who are too busily engaged in doing nothing to find leisure for researches, or to acquire intelligence of any kind by their own personal exertions.

In works like the present, readers of every description may find whatever is known drawn up to their hand, and suited to their convenience. If they delight in amusements on the water, the pleasures and the seasons of the fisheries may interest them; if botanical pursuits allure them, the gardens, which in great part compose this parish, will enable them to spend many hours of leisure in obtaining instruction mingled with enjoyment. The immense passage along the main road is

diverting, and sometimes interesting; while the recollection of the illustrious dead, is a tribute due to eminence and to worth; and a proper employment for a mind at ease, during a period of relaxation.

To add to the interest excited by the great names of occasional residents, Fulham is the palace of the Bishop of London; and when the opposite shore of the river was less crowded with houses, it was no doubt one of the pleasantest situations near town. At present the house and grounds and church form a picturesque whole to the opposite neighbours; while the care with which they are kept is a pleasing symbol of the virtues which adorn the Prelate, whose residence they announce. There is no flattery in saying that the See of London has to boast a succession of able men, as ever conferred a grace on their order;—as ever England could produce.

The order of this work is—Etymology, Situation, &c.—Agriculture, Gardens, Manufactories, &c. the Rectory, the Vicarage, Hammersmith—the Parish Register and Benefactions—the Manor, with its descents—the Palace, the Incumbents; the Adjacencies—as Parson's Green, Walham Green, &c.: the whole concluding with an Appendix of Illustrative Papers. The number of plates is twenty-three. The variety included in these divisions (with several subdivisions) is far beyond what we can presume to give specimens of; we therefore must content ourselves with selecting an article or two, as we suppose, the most interesting to our readers in general. Accident has furnished us with an order sufficiently natural and regular for our purpose: we therefore repeat what our author says of the

FISHERIES.

The fisheries were leased in the seventeenth century to Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for the annual rent of three salmons. Flounders are taken here all the year, and used to be caught in great abundance, but since the completion of the new docks, below London bridge, they have almost disappeared, owing to the spawn being carried by the tide into the docks, where it is destroyed, from the water being impregnated by the copper-bottomed vessels.

The season for the blennetting for roach and dace begins on the first of July. They are caught here in great abundance, especially after a heavy rain. Their scales are sold to

the Jews for the purpose of making false pearls, and are worth from twelve shillings to a guinea per quart.

Smelt fishing begins on the 25th of March, above London bridge. Very few have appeared here during the last four years.

Salmon fishing begins on the 1st of January, and ends on the 4th of September. The salmon caught here are highly esteemed, and sell from five to twelve shillings per pound. Only one was caught here during the last season; they have abandoned the Thames since the opening of the docks, and now frequent the Medway, where they are considered merely as salt water fish.

The dragging for shads begins on the 10th of May, and continues to the end of June. This fish is caught in abundance, and is sold very cheap.

Lamprey fishing begins on the 24th of August, and ends on the 30th of March. This fish used to be sold to the Dutch previous to the commencement of the present war.

Barbel are taken in great abundance in the season, which begins on the first of July, and ends on the first of March.

Eels are caught hereabouts very large and fine. The principal method of taking them is by means of pots made of basket-work, laid at the bottom of the river. A great many are also taken by bobbing.

Sturgeons are sometimes caught here; they are considered as a royal fish, and are claimed by the Lord Mayor, who usually sends them to the King. The fishermen are entitled to a guinea for every fish.

Perhaps it was not in Mr. F's. power to state the average numbers or value of these fish, annually supplied to London, or for home consumption; but sorry we are to see that the docks have produced the evil alledged against them, in reference to the destruction of the spawn. Surely this can be but in a very limited degree. Does the stream naturally carry down the spawn?—and then again, does the returning tide inevitably pour it into the docks? The cause assigned seems hardly to be adequate to the effect produced; and possibly it may prove, on close examination, to be only one of several causes. We should find another probably in the vast increase of population on both sides of the river Thames, in the augmented demand for fish among other food; and in the avidity of those who employ unlawful nets, by which the young fry are condemned to premature destruction.

Mr. F. speaking of the soil of some parts of this parish, describes it as unfavourable to the pear-tree: we have

heard the same complaint made of its unsuitableness to the apple-tree; it flourishes for a while; but at length decays beyond the power of restoration. This effect may not render itself equally sensible in the nurseries, where constant supplies of fresh earth are continually arriving;—and, indeed, the agricultural skill comprized within the precincts of this parish is capable of accomplishing all that our island admits of being accomplished.

The site of Messrs. Lex and Kennedy's nursery was formerly a vineyard, where great quantities of Burgundy wine were made. What was the species of grape employed; and why have we no vineyards now?

But if Fulham has lost some of its profitable concerns by losing its vineyards, it has obtained others; and as, in our judgment, the memory of such benefactors to their country and to their neighbourhood ought to be held in perpetual esteem, we insert Mr. F's. account of one manufactory, which at the same time corrects a popular mistake. It concerns the Fulham Potteries.

In the year 1684, Mr John Dwight, an Oxfordshire gentleman, who had been secretary to Bryan Walton, Henry Ferne, and George Hall, successively bishops of Chester, invented and established at Fulham, a manufactory of earthen wares, known by the name of White Gorges, marbled porcelan vessels, statues, and figures, and fine stone gorges and vessels, never before made in England; also transparent porcelain, and opacous red, and dark-coloured porcelain, or China and Persian wares, and the Cologne or stone wares. For these manufactures a patent was obtained in the year above-mentioned.

This manufactory is now carried on by Mr. White, a descendant in the female line of the first proprietor. Mr. White's father, who married a niece of Dr. Dwight, vicar of Fulham, obtained a premium, in the year 1761, from the society for the encouragement of arts, for making crucibles of British materials. The articles now manufactured consist chiefly of stone jars, pots, &c.

An erroneous tradition has prevailed, that this manufactory was commenced by a younger brother of the unfortunate Dutch minister, De Witt, who escaped the massacre of his family, and fled to England in the year 1672, with his mother. The tradition describes circumstantially the character of the old lady, who is said to have maintained a kind of sullen dignity in her misfortunes, and to have been inaccessible except to the king, who sometimes visited her at Fulham.

The fallacy of the whole story is, however, evident by a letter now in the possession of Mr. White, from which it appears, that the first projector of this manufacture was the son of a gentleman in Oxfordshire, who gave him a liberal education, and that he afterwards became "Register and Scribe" to the three bishops of Chester before mentioned.

This manufacture contributed chiefly to the prosperity of the place where it was stationed. But genius and skill confer benefits not on a town or county only, but on a kingdom. In proof of this we adduce the instance of Mr. Kent, lately eminent as a surveyor of estates, &c.: This extract may serve also as an instance of the compiler's diligence in obtaining memoirs of the distinguished persons who have inhabited the village.

It is universally allowed that no professional man ever rendered more substantial services to his country than the late Mr. Kent. In the year 1808, the gentlemen of Norfolk presented him with an embossed silver goblet, ornamented with the emblems of agriculture, the cover surmounted with the figure of Justice, holding the antient steel-yard. This was presented to Mr. Kent by Thomas Dersgate, Esq. at a meeting held for this purpose; who, in a short, but appropriate speech, stated, that he was deputed by the farmers and friends to agriculture in the county of Norfolk, to present him with this cup as a token of their respect and esteem; and Mr. Kent, in his reply, gave the following interesting account of his professional life:—

"My happy destiny threw me very early in life into what I may call the very lap of agriculture. In the capacity of secretary to Sir James Potter, at Brussels, I had an opportunity to make myself well acquainted with the husbandry of Austrian Netherlands, then supposed to be in the highest perfection of any part of Europe. No spot was there to be found that was not highly cultivated. The industry of the Flemings was astonishing; and their care in collecting every sort of manure, that could be usefully applied, was highly commendable.

"Coming to England in the year 1766, Sir John Cust, the then speaker of the House of Commons, requested of me some written account of the Flemish husbandry, with which he expressed himself much pleased; and he, and my first great friend, the elder brother of the late Lord Anson, who was the true friend of merit, and the encourager of science, wherever he found it, advised me to quit the diplomatic path, and apply myself closely to agriculture, in which I had a handsome promise of assistance from the latter. I did not hesitate a moment in adopting their advice.

About this time I made a most valuable acquaintance with the late Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the greatest naturalists we had, who was considered as the English Linnæus. It was he who impressed me with the importance of taking nature for my guide, and of learning to deduce my ideas of the value of land, not from local inquiry, which might mislead my judgment, but from the wild plants and grasses; as these would invariably express the voice of Nature. Accordingly where I found the oak and elm as trees, and the rough cock's foot, and meadow fox-tail, as grasses, I was assured that such land was good; and where I found the beril tree, the juniper shrub, and the maiden hair, and creeping-bent grasses, I was equally certain that such land was poor and sterile. In 1775 I published my "Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property," in which I characterized and described a great number of different sorts of land by what grew upon them, and suggested the most obvious means of improving them.

"I flatter myself this book has been the cause of considerable improvement, and will be of more when I am mouldered in the dust. I now find myself employed as a land valuer upon a large scale; but it is my satisfaction to reflect, that I did not undertake this office till I had satisfied my own conscience that I was capable of it. When a gentleman put his estate into my hands, I considered it was the highest trust he could repose in me; it was leaving it to me to mete out his fortune, by allotting him what I thought proper upon the object submitted to me. It was therefore incumbent upon me to take care of his interest, at the same time there was another person who had an equal claim to justice from me, which was the occupier, who had a right to be recompensed for his labour, judgment, and capital.

"In weighing these interests, where there was doubt, I confess I gave the turn of scales to the latter. Acting thus, the landlord and tenant in general expressed reciprocal satisfaction. I am much flattered by your approving of me as a land-valuer, and presume to hope, that you will also consider me as a land-improver. Allow me to say, that the embankment between the Lincolnshire washes, which secured land from the sea, to the amount of 200,000*l.* in value, was principally brought about and effected by my advice; and there are many thousand acres of waste land in different parts of the kingdom that likewise owe their improvement to me. It is now forty years, gentlemen, since I have been closely connected with this country. I have had the satisfaction to make a vast number of valuable friends; and if I have any enemies, I trust they are but few. I have always acted from a conscientious consideration of the business laid before me;

and Shakespeare, the great judge of the human heart, says :

" Above all, be to thine own self but true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou can'st not be false to any man."

He was buried in the family vault in Fulham churchyard. Upon the tomb is inscribed the day of his decease, and his age.

Among the singularities of Hammer-smith, must be enumerated—not its fisheries—nor its manufactories—nor its eminent residents :—for all these may be equalled elsewhere in our island; but what scarcely can be equalled elsewhere is the Nunnery; an institution in which the living are little distinguished from the dead. They *have lived*, may be written as the characters of these ladies. This is no place in which to discuss the question of religious retirement during life. We see no objection under proper regulations to religious retirement *pro tempore*; and we could even say some things in its favour: but seclusion in perpetuity can only be suffered, in our opinion, in very rare cases—very rare cases indeed. Be that as it may, we now transcribe, for the information of our readers, Mr. F's account of the convent of English Benedictines.

This nunnery, which is situated in King-street, near the Broad-way, is said, by tradition, to have existed before the Reformation, and escaped the general destruction of religious houses, from its want of endowment: it was re-established in the reign of Charles II., and took its rise from the following circumstance:

In the year 1660, Mrs Beddingfield, a relation of the first baronet of that family, in conjunction with another lady set up a boarding-school at Hammersmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. This school had been previously established in St. Martin's Lane, and was removed here on account of the retired situation and salubrity of the air. There are now forty young ladies educated here.

Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery, which claim it still keeps up, many devotees having from time to time taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion.

The famous Titus Oates had a commission to search the nunnery in the year 1680, and his report is related in two newspapers, published at that time, of opposite principles:

In the year 1795, when Robespierre was at the head of the revolutionary government of

France, all the nunneries were suppressed, their property confiscated, and the nuns turned out into the world without resources, and without friends. Among others, who suffered under the tyranny of that sanguinary monster, were the English Benedictines of Dunkirk, who, with two other communities of Nuns, were placed under arrest, and sent to Gravelines, where they remained in a most perilous situation during eighteen months, subjected to every kind of privation and insult.

At length the death of Robespierre, who fell by the hand of the public executioner at Paris, effected a change in the government, and soon after the English Benedictines obtained leave to quit that unhappy country, and found an asylum on English ground:

" Misfortune's refuge, and the Muse's seat."

In Robespierre's pocket-book was found inscribed the names of these ladies, and from which it appeared that they had been doomed to an early destruction.

Soon after arrival, they were settled here. The present Lady Abbess is a native of Yorkshire; and the number of religious at present in the convent is sixteen.

The convent is of considerable magnitude, and is approached from the entrance by an arcade in imitation of cloisters. In a small room are portraits of Mrs. Beddingfield and a lady, the first foundresses.

At the eastern extremity is the chapel, which was new-built in the year 1811, at the expence of 1600*l.* which was defrayed by voluntary subscription. It is a handsome edifice, about fifty feet long and twenty feet wide; there are eight windows bordered with stained glass, which produce a good effect.

There is a large garden behind the nunnery, the upper part of which is parted off for a burial-ground; the stones are laid flat on the turf; the sisters are placed, as is usual, among Roman Catholics, with their feet to the east; the priests alone have their heads towards the altar.

There are about twenty grave-stones with short inscriptions.

At the east end of the burial-ground stands an ancient wooden cross about five feet high; on which is represented, in twenty-four compartments, the Passion of Christ. This relic was brought from France, and is held in great veneration by the religious.

We leave our readers to their opinion on this subject.

If Mr. F's work should reach a second edition, we would recommend to him to obtain a more particular information respecting the *Welsh girls* which annually ply from the fruit gardens to London: their exertions are prodigious. The dis-

senting meeting-house might easily form a better article—the late worthy Mr. Humphrys—with some of his predecessors deserve remembrance. Some additions might also be made to the account of the *navy* of this parish; and of the *swans*, which often adorn this part of the river; and to a few other articles.

On the whole we thank Mr. F. for the information and gratification he has afforded us. We cannot but think that the increasing study of topography is a favourable symptom of the state of knowledge among us. We heartily wish that every village within a moderate drive from the metropolis had its historian, to whose work all visitors might recur for instruction, and of course might acknowledge obligation.

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*The Rights of Literature*; or an Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Claims of certain Public Libraries on all the Publishers and Authors of the United Kingdom, for eleven copies, on the best paper, of every New Publication. By John Britton, F. S. A. 8vo. London: for the Author, and Longman and Co. 1814.

NONE can suppose that we have suffered the question between the universities, &c. and the printers, to pass by us unnoticed, without special reasons for the seeming inattention. It had been easy for the friend who favours us with certain of our introductory articles, to have composed a spirited essay on the subject. The Report of the Committee was *early* in our possession;—but prejudice would immediately have replied “they are *interested*.”—We confess it: and who is not interested in those matters which they bring before Parliament? Are not growers of corn, of wool, miners, ship-builders, &c. interested, when they desire assistance, or redress from the legislature? and yet the legislature not seldom defers to the opinion of these interested men.

We had other reasons, also: Our intercourse with the Continent, America, &c. has been lately so uncertain and difficult, that we must have hazarded no small degree of incorrectness in bringing home this question to the faculties of statesmen. We conjecture that no gentleman unacquainted by experience with the press, can properly enter into the argument of profit and loss; but every statesman or le-

gislator would have felt immediately such an argument as this—“There were no fewer than *ten* or a *dozen presses* kept at work at one period, in France, in *printing English Works*.” We cannot affirm that this demand for English works printed abroad continues; for we have no correct information at this moment concerning the Continental press. But we say, that on the return of peace, this will return; and *it cannot be avoided*. In vain will heavy duties be imposed to keep these editions out of England:—they were not intended for English sale. The exportation was supported principally by America; and what the Americans could purchase in France for *ten shillings*, it cannot be supposed they would pay *twenty* for in England.

Neither were costly engravings any impediment; the engravers at Paris copied English works perfectly well; and to complete the scheme, they had an English engraver of *writing*, settled at Paris, so that the imitation was perfect throughout. Since the time we refer to, the art of engraving has made considerable progress in America, as we infer from the plates to such periodical works, as have been sent us, by our correspondents: and we know that not fewer than eight or ten engravers had pledged themselves to each other, to go to America together in the same vessel. Some however, on second thoughts recalled the pledge: others fulfilled it; and to these we suppose the improvement in America, is owing. While on this subject, it may not be improper to mention the American management on the subject of works, the plates to which are numerous and important. We know that a work containing about two hundred plates\*, was under preparation for reprinting in America, and proposals were sent over to London to receive a thousand impressions of the plates; payment to be remitted, in *printed copies of the book*, at a *low price*. Thus, because America was able to print an *extra* number of copies, at *less than half the price* they could be obtained for in England, the English press was to *lose so much employment*, as this amounted to. The proposal was rejected with firmness; but the next application of the kind, may meet with a man less steady than the publisher alluded to.

These facts come home to the bosom

\* Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible.

of legislators: they speak for themselves; and we should be glad to see on the next agitation of the question, such a comparative statement of the powers of the foreign press, as opposed to the English, as shall be consistent with truth, and in point of time, the latest possible; extending the views of all concerned to the probabilities also which are likely to take place on the settlement of public affairs. Under these circumstances, the English press will need all possible support; or it will be reduced to the mere printing of ballads and newspapers; a most honourable and dignified species of printing, truly! *May the Government attend to it in time!*

We have already acknowledged, that our information is imperfect, and therefore, we shall now advert to the pamphlet before us, without further pressing this argument.

Mr. Britton examines the question on the legal grounds of correct construction of the acts of parliament, which regulate copy right, 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 33. 1662. commonly called the *Licensing Act*;—the revival of this act by James II.; the act of 8th Anne, cap. 19, commonly called the *Copy Right Act*; 39th Geo. III. and 41 Geo. III. After the sense of a law has been acquiesced in for more than a century, there is something harsh and only to be justified by necessity, in putting a new construction on it: and it never was doubted till lately in the cause "the University of Cambridge against Henry Bryer," but what entry at Stationer's Hall implied and included delivery of copies as stipulated; while non-entry implied non-delivery. We are certain, that if government knew the *real* situation of authors and booksellers, with the extensive connections of the trade, all possible encouragement would be given to literature, as a liberal art. The supposition could never be endured that we had *no* learned, *no* polite writers among us! What a reproach were that! But this may prove to be too near the truth, sooner than some suppose, if other countries encourage men of letters, while Britain doggedly disheartens them. Whether they are most likely to be raised or depressed by existing (or probably existing) circumstances, let Mr. B's calculation determine.

I will now inquire whether the delivery would operate as an *oppressive* tax; examine its operation on booksellers and authors; and consider its effects on literature in general.

To discuss this question requires an acquaintance with the various customs which regulate the publication of books, and a knowledge of the necessary attendant expenses; on these points I am enabled to speak with confidence, where theorists can only make questionable assertions. It has been said, that the privileges granted by the novel construction of the law are "*beneficial to the public, and little oppressive to any class or individual in the whole community.*"

The number of copies forming an edition of a book will average 500, but in costly and expensive works I think 250 may be rated as a fair calculation. The tax on the first would be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on the other 44. These certainly are considerable additions to the other necessary expenses, and in almost every case would be felt as severe impositions. It happens not unfrequently, however, that of the most valuable books not more than 50 or 100 copies are printed, and on such editions the tax, which before was only severe, becomes highly unjustifiable and oppressive.

In works with *engravings*, if the plates are plain, eleven copies only bear their proportion of the cost of engraving, paper, and printing; if they are colored (and in those books which treat of natural history, botany, and copies of eminent pictures it is required) then the expense of coloring, which is *very great*, must be computed for the eleven as well as for the other copies. As to the booksellers' profits and expense of advertisements, in requiring these to be disregarded, Mr. Montagu must deem them unlike any other class of men.

Will this tax be oppressive? In answering this question affirmatively, I have the concurring sentiments of *all* the publishers; nor do I think it difficult to shew, that as they speak from experience, they speak correctly.

In a statement made by Longman and Co. it would have been 5600*l.* for the last three years, averaging 1800*l.* per annum.

Of White, Cochrane, and Co. it would be 5289*l.* for the last twelve years; and this upon the "folios and quartos" alone, without including octavos and smaller books, or those in the publication of which they had only shares.

Cadell and Davies, for the last four years, 1362*l.* of the small paper copies alone; and on the books now announced by them, the tax would amount to 1000*l.*

|                                                          |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                                          | <i>£.</i> |
| On ten books to one publisher .....                      | 5698      |
| On twelve by another .....                               | 2990      |
| On Daniel's Oriental Scenery .....                       | 2310      |
| On Sibthorpe's Flora Græca .....                         | 2500      |
| On Rees' Cyclopædia .....                                | 1446      |
| On the Encyclopædiæ Londinensis .....                    | 1496      |
| On the British Gallery of Engravings .....               | 1065      |
| On Johnes', Froissart, and Monstrelet's Chronicles ..... | 1100      |



On those works published by myself, and in which I possess the copy-right and a share of the interest, the amount of the tax would be as follow :

|                                                                      |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| On the Architectural Antiquities ...                                 | 440 |
| On the Beauties of Wiltshire .....                                   | 34  |
| On Salisbury Cathedral .....                                         | 100 |
| On the Fine Arts of the English School .....                         | 122 |
| On Redcliffe Church .....                                            | 17  |
| On the Catalogue Raisonné of Cleveland House and Cornham House ..... | 9   |

£722 14

In stating the amount of these sums, I apprehend that no individual, who for a moment will imagine the case to be his own, can coincide in the idea that the presentation would hardly be felt, or that the epithet, "imaginary" is justly applicable to the degree of interest involved.

This question is in fact so extensive, that we decline going fully into it. Hitherto, booksellers only have been consulted ; but authors also ought to be considered ; and especially that class of authors which by possessing copyright, combine the feelings and calculations of both author and bookseller. Among these Mr. Britton holds a distinguished place ; He is qualified, by personal knowledge and experience, to declare his sentiments, and by so doing, in the tract under report, he has performed an honourable and acceptable service to literature.

After all, we should see no impropriety if one or even three copies, (as the law at first stood,) corrected and signed by the author, were deposited in public libraries, expressly with design of authenticating to posterity such works as our public institutions thought worthy of requesting, for the purpose of preservation, (extra expences, colouring of plates, &c. to be allowed, what they cost). It would act as a recommendation to works of merit, as much as the inscription "*Published according to Act of Parliament*," at the bottom of prints, did directly after the passing of Hogarth's act :—foreigners generally, and many of our countrymen, interpreted this phrase as implying that parliament had been induced to pass an act, specially in favour of such prints, and that they had acquired such privilege by their merit.

It is time that this question were settled. Several Authors who had planned hazard-

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ous works, and several Printers who had undertaken expensive volumes, have determined to suspend their adventures, at least for a time. In a letter annexed by way of appendix, Mr. Valpy announces that the presentation copies of his intended *Greek Thesaurus* of Stephens, would add three hundred pounds to its cost. What scholar can bear the thought of this burden added to a work most expensively composed in Greek ?

To close the article we cannot refuse to insert the suggestion of a wicked rogue, who accidentally assists at our sitting ; His proposal is, that the University men who demand eleven copies of all books that are printed, shall be obliged to read them,—all—without exception ; whatever is born from the press. That every day during commons, &c. the heads of colleges shall, (no excuse admitted,) either dunn, or be dunned for a couple of hours, by such continued official perusal ; nor shall they be suffered to attack their bottles till after they have had *q. s.* of their literary enjoyment. Moreover, as it appears clearly by their late assertion of their rights, that they are fond of books, they could have no objection to a second course at supper time :—but on this occasion, says our adviser, they shall be allowed to select suitable works ; such as may prepare them for sound repose ; such as are most in favour with Morpheus, Somnus, and the nocturnal deities,—in short, the Opiates of Literature ; \_\_\_\_\_ Printed at \_\_\_\_\_ and for \_\_\_\_\_ Let the Vice Chancellor fill up the blanks.

*The Bride of Abydos.* A Turkish Tale.  
By Lord Byron. 8vo. pp. 72. Price 5s. 6d.  
Murray, London, 1814.

VIGOUR of mind, though a great blessing, is nevertheless subject to the noble infirmity of excess of feeling ; and excess of feeling not seldom defies controul, whatever powers be exerted to controul it. The right honourable author of the poem before us, has on former occasions complained of being unhappy ; not the unhappiness of languor, the offspring of quietude ; not of still life ; but the impulse of agitation ; to allay which satiety itself had no effect. The calm sea sleeping on its peaceful shore, affords no image of this writer's mind ; but rather

the watry element ruffled by conflicting winds, its wild waves lashing the immutable rocks which oppose its course, and dashing over them in hissing billows and clouds of spray. His poetry is not of that kind over which the critic sleeps. Its animation neither awaits nor tolerates opposition from the reader, but hurries him away with it; not always according to his wishes or judgment, but always with impetuosity and irresistibly. This spirit of poetry is one of the most essential ingredients in the character of a poet. It is an inspiration not to be begged of any muse; not to be bought by any wealth. As a natural talent it *will* burst forth; as an impulse deeply seated in the mind its powers are unrestrainable, its effects and its consequences are surprising.

Among the greatest advantages of visiting foreign parts is that accurate acquaintance with their manners, which, when well maintained in literary composition, proves highly gratifying to correct judges. The intercourse of young persons of both sexes with each other is rather encouraged and promoted than repelled by the institutions of Europe. Parents view with pleasure that decorous attention which their children excite, among their equals in rank and age. Public assemblies now the most brilliant would lose their attractions, and sink into mere mumery, were the young and the blooming forbid to grace them. — Not so in the East. There the young men never see the objects of their future connection; and the young women are confined, if not, strictly speaking, within the walls of their bed-chambers, yet to a degree of privacy intended to be the preservative of their manners, a privacy not known among us; not conceivable except by a few, versed in oriental languages and literature. In vain would a stranger hope for a "charming partner" at a ball: there are no balls. In vain would he wait for a favouring glance from a box at the theatre: there are no theatres. There are (for him) no churches; no indiscriminate admission of the sexes. This Lord Byron knew; and therefore he has made his lover the *supposed* brother of his Bride of Abydos. He knew that nothing at such a near affinity could be tolerated in passing the threshold of the Haram; and roaming amid the secluded recesses of the sacred thicket and grove.

He knew that no lover is admitted to profess his love, and to warm that bosom, the chillness of which forms the incessant subject of (poetic) complaint. Even a brother grown to manhood, were rather regarded as a trespasser, than welcomed as an intimate. This, however, we willingly overlook. His Selim has been brought up by Giaffir, a Turkish Pacha, (who had poisoned Selim's father) as his own son; but not to the manly and military exercises of his rank and station. He obtains adventures of this kind by stealth; and though reproached by Giaffir, with his indolence and effeminacy, is really at the head of a band of robbers, deemed throughout Turkey no dishonourable profession. Zuleika, the daughter of Giaffir, has been beheld by her supposed brother with partial eyes; and when her father has given her notice to prepare for marriage with Osman, a powerful Bey, she feels a dismay that betrays the secret of an affection more than sisterly. Selim solicits a meeting with his mistress, in the garden of the Haram by night, where he reveals to her the secret of his birth. He urges her escape with him. But in the interim he has been detected, and though his people are ready to take him off in a boat that touches the shore, yet in his last step he is killed by a shot from Giaffir. Zuleika dies, broken hearted, on the spot.

Description is the chief merit of this poem. It opens with a slight but pardonable degree of affectation, in the following verses:

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle  
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their  
clime,  
Where the rage of the vulture—the love of the  
turtle—  
Now melt into sorrow—now madden to crime?—  
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine;  
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever  
shine,  
Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with  
perfume,  
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gull in her bloom;  
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,  
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;  
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the  
sky,  
In colour though varied, in beauty may vie,  
And the purple of Ocean is deepest in die;

Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,  
And all, save the spirit of man, is divine—  
'Tis the clime of the east—'tis the land of the  
Sun—

Can he smile on such deeds as his children have  
done?

Oh! wild as the accents of lovers' farewell  
Are the hearts which they bear, and the tales  
which they tell.

The second Canto also, opens with a picture  
if not painted on the spot, yet sketched  
in a lively manner, from memory. It  
was fair enough in the noble writer to record  
his exploits in the waters of the Hellespont;  
\* and to derive allusions from  
what he there felt, or there fancied.

The winds are high on Helle's wave,

As on that night of stormy water  
When Love—who sent—forgot, to save  
The young, the beautiful, the brave,

The lonely hope of Sestos' daughter.

Oh! when alone along the sky  
Her turret-torch was blazing high,  
Though rising gale, and breaking foam,  
And shrieking sea-birds warn'd him home;

And clouds aloft, and tides below,  
With signs and sounds forbade to go,  
He could not see, he would not hear,  
Or sound or sign foreboding fear;  
His eye but saw that light of love,  
The only star it hail'd above;  
His ear but rang with Hero's song,  
"Ye waves divide not lovers long!"

That tale is old, but love anew  
May nerve young hearts to prove as true.

The winds are high—and Helle's tide  
Rolls darkly heaving to the main;  
And Night's descending shadows hide  
That field with blood bedew'd in vain;  
The desert of old Priam's pride—

The tombs—sole relics of his reign—  
All, save immortal dreams that could beguile  
The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle!

Oh! yet—for there my steps have been,  
These feet have press'd the sacred shore,  
These limbs that buoyant wave hath borne—  
Minstrel! with thee to muse, to mourn—  
To trace again those fields of yore—

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. XV. p. 157.

Believing every hillock green

Contains no fabled hero's ashes—  
And that around the undoubted scene

Thine own "broad Hellespont" still  
dashes—

Be long my lot—and cold were he  
Who there could gaze denying thee!

The night hath closed on Helle's stream,

Nor yet hath risen on Ida's hill

That moon, which shone on his high theme—

No warrior chides her peaceful beam,

But conscious shepherds bless it still.

Their flocks are grazing on the mound

Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow;—

That mighty heap of gather'd ground

Which Ammon's son ran proudly round,

By nations rais'd, by monarchs crown'd,

Is now a lone and nameless barrow

Within—thy dwelling-place how narrow!

Without—can only strangers breathe

The name of him that was beneath.

Dust long outlasts the storied stone—

But Thou—thy very dust is gone!

Late, late to-night will Dian cheer

The swain, and chase the boatman's fear;

Till then—no beacon on the cliff

May shape the course of struggling skiff;

The scatter'd lights that skirt the bay,

All, one by one, have died away;

The only lamp of this lone hour

Is glimmering in Zuleika's tower.

The description of Zuleika alone in her  
tower, is correct and characteristic; that  
her nocturnal appointment and ramble in  
the garden is equally so we do not war-  
rant; but the discovery is painted with a  
masterly hand; except in the allusion to  
Niobe, a Greek story, which is rather out  
of keeping in a Turkish tale.

Zuleika—mute and motionless,

Stood like that statue of distress—

When, her last hope for ever gone,

The mother hardened into stone:

All in the maid that eye could see

Was but a younger Niobé!—

'But ere her lip, or even her eye,

Essay'd to speak, or look reply—

Beneath the garden's wicket porch

Far flashed on high a blazing torch!

Another—and another—and another—

“ Oh! fly—no more—yet now my more  
than brother!”

Far—wide through every thicket spread  
The fearful lights are gleaming red;  
Nor these alone—for each right hand  
Is ready with a sheathless brand:—  
They part, pursue, return, and wheel  
With searching flambeau, shining steel;  
And last of all his sabre waving,  
Stern Giaffir in his fury raving,  
And now almost they touch the cave—  
Oh! must that grot be Selim's grave?

“ Dauntless he stood—“ ‘Tis come—soon  
past—

“ One kiss, Zuleika—’tis my last.

“ But yet my band not far from shore

“ May hear this signal—see the flash—

“ Yet now too few—the attempt were rash—

“ No matter—yet one effort more.”

Forth to the cavern mouth he stept,

His pistol's echo rang on high:

Zuleika started not, nor wept,

Despair benumbed her breast and eye!

“ They hear me not, or if they ply

“ Their oars, ’tis but to see me die;

“ That sound hath drawn my foes more nigh.

“ Then forth my father's scimitar,

“ Thou ne'er hast seen less equal war!

“ Farewell, Zuleika!—Sweet! retire—

“ Yet stay, within—here linger safe,

“ At thee his rage will only chafe.—

One bound he made, and gained the sand—

Already at his feet bath sunk

The foremost of the prying band—

▲ gasping head, a quivering trunk;

Another falls—but round him close

A swarming circle of his foes:

From right to left his path he cleft,

And almost met the meeting waves—

His boat appears—not five oars length—

His comrades strain with desperate strength—

Oh! are they yet in time to save?

His feet the foremost breakers lave;

His band are plunging in the bay,

Their sabres glitter through the spray;

Wet—wild—unwearied to the strand

They struggle—now they touch the land!

They come—’tis but to add to slaughter—

His heart's best blood is on the water!

Morn slowly rolls the clouds away—

Few trophies of the fight are there—

The shouts that shook the midnight bay

Are silent—but some signs of fray

That strand of strife may bear—

And fragments of each shivered brand—

Steps stamped—and dashed into the sand

The print of many a struggling hand

May there be marked—not far remote

A broken torch—an oarless boat—

And tangled on the weeds that heap

The beach where shelving to the deep—

There lies a white Capote!

’Tis rent in twain—one dark-red stain

The wave yet ripples o’er in vain—

But where is he who wore?

Ye! who would o’er his relics weep

Go—seek them where the surges sweep

Their burthen round Sigæum's steep

And cast on Lemnos' shore:

The sea-birds shriek above the prey,

O’er which their hungry beaks delay—

As shaken on his restless pillow,

His head heaves with the heaving billow—

That hand—whose motion is not life—

Yet feebly seems to menace strife—

Flung by the tossing tide on high,

Then levelled with the wave—

What recks it? though that corse shall lie

Within a living grave?

The transition to the joys of the bridal  
procession, on account of Zuleika's ex-  
pected marriage, is spirited; and pre-  
serves the costume.

By Helle's stream there is a voice of wail!

And woman's eye is wet—man's cheek is pale—

Zuleika! last of Giaffir's race,

Thy destin'd lord is come too late—

He sees not—ne'er shall see thy face!—

Can he not hear

The loud Wul-wulleh warn his distant ear?

Thy handmaids weeping at the gate,

The Koran-chaunters of the hymn of fate—

The silent slaves with folded arms that wait,

Sighs in the hall—and shrieks upon the gale,

Tell him thy tale!

Thou didst not view thy Selim fall!

That fearful moment when he left the cave

Thy heart grew chill—



He; was thy hope—thy joy—thy love—thine all—

And that last thought on him thou couldst not  
save

Sufficed to kill—

Burst forth in one wild cry—and all was still—

Peace to thy broken heart—and virgin grave!

Around her tomb a spirit in the form  
of a bird hovers, and sings “his long  
entrancing note”—no bird of earthly  
plumage: not the nightingale (the  
bulbul)——

‘It were the Bulbul—but his throat,

Though mournful, pours not such a strain;

For they who listen cannot leave

The spot, but linger there and grieve

As if they loved in vain!

And yet so sweet the tears they shed

‘Tis sorrow so unmix’d with dread,

They scarce can bear the morn to break

That melancholy spell,

And longer yet would weep and wake,

He sings so wild and well!

But when the day-blush bursts from high—

Expires that magic melody.

And some have been who could believe,

So fondly youthful dreams deceive,

Yet harsh be they that blame,)

That note so piercing and profound

Will shape and syllable its sound

Into Zuleika’s name.

‘Tis from her cypress’ summit heard,

That melts in air the liquid word—

‘Tis from her lowly virgin earth

That white rose takes its tender birth.

There late was laid a marble stone,

Eye saw it placed—the Morrow gone!

It was no mortal arm that bore

That deep-fixed pillar to the shore;

For there, as Helle’s legends tell,

Next morn ’twas found where Selim fell—

Lashed by the trembling tide, whose wave

Denied his bones a holier grave—

And there by night, reclin’d, ’tis said,

Is seen a ghastly turban’d head—

And hence extended by the billow,

’Tis named the “Pirate phantom’s pillow!”

Where first it lay—that mourning flower

Hath flourish’d—flourisheth this hour—

Alone—and dewy—coldly pure and pale—

As weeping Beauty’s cheek at Sorrows tale!”

We consider this as a masterly conclusion of the poem, and much in the East-

tern style. Such imaginations haunt the mind of youth; such fancies are repeated from age to age. They furnished Ovid with some of his metamorphoses; they furnish Arab poets with the most pleasing of their compositions and recitations.

Notes are very properly added to this poem. From one of these we learn that the writer in marking the character of his tyrannical father, who had poisoned his own brother, does but record a real fact.

*He drank one draught—nor needed more!*

Giassir, Pacha of Argyro Castro, or Scutari, I am not sure which, was actually taken off by the Albanian Ali, in the manner described in the text. Ali Pacha, while I was in the country, married the daughter of his victim, some years after the event had taken place at a bath in Sophia, or Adrianople. The poison was mixed in the cup of coffee, which is presented before the sherbet by the bath-keeper, after dressing.

Several other particulars of Eastern manners and life are explained; including a few *hard words* as they must appear to those to whom orientalisms are a novelty.

Lord B. justifies at some length a metaphorical expression that has been thought harsh by his friends. We insert his justification; but while we acknowledge that our feeling inclines us one way, it equally becomes us to confess that our judgment commands us another way. We do not recommend the example.

*The mind—the Music breathing from her face.*

This expression has met with objections. I will not refer to “Him who hath not Music in his soul,” but merely request the reader to recollect, for ten seconds, the features of the woman whom he believes to be the most beautiful; and if he then does not comprehend fully what is feebly expressed in the above line, I shall be sorry for us both. For an eloquent passage in the latest work of the first female writer of this, perhaps, of any age, on the analogy (and the immediate comparison excited by that analogy) between “painting and music,” see vol. iii. cap. 10. *De L’Allemagne*. And is not this connexion still stronger with the original than the copy? With the colouring of Nature than of Art? After all, this is rather to be felt than described; still I think there are some who will understand it, at least they would have done so had they beheld the countenance whose speaking harmony suggested the idea; for this passage is not drawn from imagination but memory, that mirror which Affliction dashes to the earth, and looking down upon the fragments, only beholds the reflection multiplied!

*Pretensions to a final Analysis of the Nature and Origin of Sublimity, Style, Beauty, Genius and Taste, &c.* By Rev. B. Barrett. 8vo. Murray, London.

THE very mention of the subjects included in this title page, produces a sort of alarm in whoever has previously studied them, or is familiar with works in which they have been treated at length. The course of life, too, into which the reader has fallen greatly affects his feelings and by his feelings, his judgment. Sometimes familiarity with sublimities dulls the faculty of distinguishing them. Sometimes the ignorance of their properties shuts the eyes against perceiving them. Sometimes a species of lawful prejudice contributes to sublimity, when acting favourably; as at other times it counteracts those sensations to which the party who forms the subject of the experiment has begun to yield. This is evidently the case of many of our ecclesiastical buildings. The simple fact of entering them, strikes an awe not diminished by superior information on the general nature of such buildings: they are pronounced sublime; — but direct conversation, discreetly to the paganism which they witnessed formerly; to the ridiculous ceremonies foisted on the people as public worship to God, among the Catholics; to the oppressive and bloody sentences pronounced in them against men of consummate piety, and their sublimity no longer affects the mind, a sense of horror chills the blood, and what was entered with veneration is quit- ted with disgust.

We are not less affected with the sublimity of some parts of the Hebrew Scripture, than Mr. Barrett is; but the daily perusal of them abates the sense of that quality: if read for purposes of devotion, devotion stifles the sense of sublimity; if read for purposes of instruction, instruction supersedes the conviction of sublimity. Who expects to find sublimity or beauty or genius, or taste, in an act of parliament? Distinctness of style, a clear enunciation of what is enacted, a mutual and correct relation of parts, explaining itself, as it were, without the necessity of counsel's opinion on every line, is the beauty of style, in such an instrument. There is great wisdom in the commandment, "Honour thy father and mother;"

but it has no sublimity, unless in a moral sense. Yet possibly, the original language in which it is couched, might by prepossession appear sublime to an ancient Israelite.

Sublimity is then true and genuine when it will bear translation out of one language into another, yet be acknowledged as sublime by hearers in its new language. "*Be light; and light was;*" is, evidently the fiat of Almighty power, conveyed in the speech of any nation on the globe. And when Milton describes the Deity as having produced certain effects

Yet half his strength he put not forth, but check'd  
His thunder in mid volley——

The *thought* is sublime whatever becomes of the language: it is striking in Latin, in French, in Spanish, in German: a Chinese, a Hottentot, can feel the sublime restriction. In fact, we could recommend the analysis of *thoughts* which have been esteemed sublime among different nations, to those who study the causes of things in reference to this principle. The Chinese highly applaud their sublimities; translate them. The Arabs value themselves highly on their sublimities; translate them. The wildest nations Calmucks and Tartars have their sublimities also; and who approach nearer to the sublime, than our red brethren, wild as the woods they traverse, beyond the Atlantic? The analysis of these instances with comparison would do more towards judiciously fixing the principles of sublimity, than prolonged consideration of the most ingenious composition, derived from refinement. In short, we give it as our opinion, that true sublimity draws all its power from natural principles; and what those principles are, should seem most likely to be ascertained from examination of the feelings, and opinions of mankind, at large:—apart from their prejudices, if so we can find them. But if we cannot so find them; then by correcting the prejudices of *this* nation, by the prejudices of *that* nation, we may produce almost as good a criterion.

If there be any plausibility or propriety, in these observations the attempt to attain a final analysis of the nature and origin of these principles is too extensive to be comprised within the small number of pages allotted by Mr. B. for their consideration. He undertakes to examine the systems of Longinus and Burke, of

St. Augustine and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and this he accomplishes very succinctly. He then proposes his own mode of reaching sublimity; which that we may not disparage it, shall speak for itself.

*The Method of attaining Sublimity.*

Having observed that sublimity is the offspring of high sentiment: having observed, too, that this high sentiment is marked with the greatest strength of feeling; what remains to be determined, is, how the mind is to be wrought into such a temper. For this purpose, it will be necessary to ascertain, whether, in order to produce this effect with greater facility, there be any peculiar mode of considering an object.

We have seen that sublimity may be communicated to objects of the greatest variety or complexions; that independently of those which are terrific, it may extend to others of a very different, to some, even of a directly opposite nature. It may animate the raptures of joy, as well as aggravate the impressions of terror. There is no object, in a word, sufficiently dignified to become susceptible of the air of command, but sublimity may controul. Since, then, this great quality possesses so ample and diversified a range; since it is communicable to objects so contrary; is there a common quality by which these objects can arrive at such a character? Is there a special manner of surveying them, in order to render them sublime? This is the question: a difficulty which I here undertake to solve.

One or two general precautions to be observed, for the attainment of sublimity, should previously be considered.

The first is, attention. All authors agree that sublimity is an effect of the highest emotion; that it demands the greatest strength, both of feeling and conception; the objects should, for these reasons, be considered with intense attention.

Another precaution to be observed for facilitating the acquisition of sublimity, which those who aspire to so high an attainment, never should neglect, is this. Sublimity being the echo of high sentiment, no method can be more productive than that of nourishing and invigorating this noble feeling. This is an advice, upon which Longinus particularly insists. To attain this purpose, a variety of means may be adopted; but there is no mean more subservient to it, than that of acquiring a fund of knowledge. This, above all other attainments, fills and enlarges the capacity of the mind, gives it a self confidence, and renders it pregnant with vast conception.

These, and a few others, which a well-informed judgment will readily suggest, are the general prescriptions for preparing the mind for this important acquisition. I shall now venture to prescribe a special method for mak-

ing this attainment; and, for its better illustration, I shall first explain the manner, in which I conceive that I had discovered it.

The object in view is to be contemplated as appearing under an air of command, to be considered, till we completely catch this impression, and transcribe it in the composition. Nor is this rule confined to the sublime of eloquence: it equally extends to the sublime of every description; to the sublime of Painting; the sublime of music; in a word, to the sublime, wherever it may exist. This is a truth, which, without further discussion, there needs but an appeal to experience to demonstrate.

To this "air of command," which is our author's great secret, some may object, the possibility that it may degenerate into the tumid and the bombast. Others may quote the "air of command," of a drill serjeant, as not precisely sublime; while others may wish—and ourselves among the number, that Mr. B. had favoured us with a chapter "How to obtain a mind that is capable of sublimity:"—a mind capable of "vast conception."

As we rarely meet with a Saint and a Father of the Church, in our literary perambulations, we shall insert some of St. Augustine's sentiments on that well-known question, whence is the pleasure we derive from witnessing the performance of tragedy?

The good Father solves the difficulty by reference to the power of *Curiosity*. He says, in a passage translated by Mr. B.

"Now, whether our senses be in pursuit of pleasure, or seek the gratification of curiosity, may thus be determined. Pleasure prompts us to seek whatever is agreeable to them; as beautiful scenery, melodious sounds, fragrant smells, delicious tastes, and what is pleasing to the touch: on the contrary, curiosity, sometimes, inclines us to seek what pains them; and this, not for the disagreeable sensation which such objects occasion, but solely to discover something new, or to acquire more knowledge. For, what pleasure can there be in looking at a mangled corpse, which cannot be viewed without horror? Nevertheless, if such an object may be seen, all the world flocks to see it; though a sight of this nature can answer no other end than to shock and wound the feeling. Nay, even those who have been present at it, are afraid of seeing it again during their sleep. But, who compelled them to go and see it? or who told them that it was something beautiful, and pleasing to the eye?—The same might be said of the curiosity of knowing by the intervention of the other senses, as

well as of the eyes; but the enumeration of these different objects would lead to too long a digression.

"To indulge this same passion, is the reason why in shews, and on the theatre, they exhibit to us all that is apt to excite wonder. It is curiosity which inspires men with a wish to pry into the secrets of nature, which do not regard us, the knowledge of which is of no advantage, and in which we seek nothing but knowledge. It is curiosity which engages people to search after things unknown by means of magic.

"It is curiosity which impels men, even under the influence of religion, to tempt God, when they request of him a display of signs and miracles, from no other motive than a longing to see them, and without any prospect of benefit."

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for gratuitous insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.

The Third Part of the *Architectura Ecclesiastica Londini*, is nearly ready for publication; and the fourth, and final Part is expected to be ready by the end of the present year.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A second edition of Mr. Baker's Translation of *Liby*, in six volumes octavo, is in the press.

##### DRAMA.

A Selection of Old Plays, in fifteen octavo volumes, with biographical notices, and critical and explanatory notes, by Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, founded on Dodsley's Old Plays, and edited by Mr. Isaac Reed, is preparing for publication.

##### MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Adams has put to the press, his long projected work on the erroneous opinions and consequent terrors usually entertained concerning Hereditary Diseases.

Dr. Burnet, late physician to the Mediterranean fleet, has in the press, a Practical Account of the Mediterranean Fever; also the History of Fever during 1810 to 1813, and of the Gibraltar and Carthage Fevers.

Dr. Badham, late physician to the Duke of Sussex, has in the press, an Essay on those Diseases of the Chest, which have their seat the Mucus Membrane, Larynx, or Bronchæ.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

To be published in a few days, handsomely

printed in two large volumes duodecimo, price 12s. in boards, *Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra*; a narrative founded on history. By the Author of *Patriarchal Times*.

Mr. Nichols' Continuation of the *Literary Anecdotes* to the year 1810, from the numerous additions with which he has been favoured, will extend to two volumes, one of which may be expected early in May.

Letters from Edinburgh will speedily appear, containing a detailed account of the present state of society and manners in the northern metropolis, sketches of eminent living characters, &c.

Dr. Benjamin Heyne, who has been for several years in the confidential service of the East-India Company, is preparing to publish, *Tracts, Statistical and Historical, on India*.

The Rev. Henry Kett has in the press, in two small volumes, the *Flowers of Wit*, or a select Collection of Bon Mots, with biographical and critical remarks: to which are added some gasconades, puns, and bulls.

Matthew Montagu, Esq. is preparing a third portion, or volumes V. and VI. of *Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu*, and some of her correspondents.

A new edition of Fitzosborne's *Letters on several Subjects*, written by Wm. Melmoth, Esq. is printing in an octavo volume.

In the press, a *Critical Analysis of Lord Bacon's Philosophy*; preceded by a historical sketch of the progress of science from the fall of the Roman empire till the time of Bacon; a biographical account of that Philosopher; a critical view of his writings in general; and a delineation of their influence over philosophy down even to the present times.—2 vols. 8vo. By Alexander Walker, Esq. To free these works from the errors of the period in which they were written, religiously to preserve all that constitutes the Baconian Philosophy, and to adapt them to modern times, is the object of this Analysis.

Speedily will be published, *Outlines of a Natural System of Universal Science*; preceded by a preliminary discourse exhibiting a view of the natural system, and followed by refutations of all the prevalent hypotheses in philosophy. 3 vols. 8vo. By Alex. Walker, Esq. Vol. I. will contain those series of which the subjects, in a regular series precede and excite human action, or those which are commonly called the physical sciences. The whole work interspersed with plates. In the second volume will be denoted its application to the anthropological sciences, to anatomy, physiology, literature, and the fine arts; and in the third, to the moral and political sciences.

At press, a *Natural System of the History, Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of Man*; adapted not only to the use of the professional student, but to that of the general reader; the



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## POETRY.

In May will be published, *Pieces of Ancient Poetry*, from unpublished MSS. and scarce books. Among other Poems here collected, will be found some very singular old ballads, including one on the death of Sir Thomas Overbury. This work is intended to form a thin volume in foolscap 4to, and no more than one hundred copies will be printed, of which six only will be upon a blue paper; of the former about forty copies are already engaged, and of the latter impression three.

In the course of the year will be published, *Poems, Songs, and Sonnets*, together with a *Masque*, by Thomas Carew, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and Sewer in Ordinary to Charles I. The sixth Edition, with several poems from MSS. in the Ashm. Mus. Oxford, never before published. To which will be prefixed, a *Life of the Author*. This new edition will be very elegantly printed on fine drawing-paper, in small 4to, it will be embellished with portraits of the author and his wife, from a rare medal by Warin. The price to be charged will be not more than what will cover the expenses incurred. One hundred and fifty copies only will be printed.

Mrs. Grant, author of the *Highlanders*, and other poems, will soon publish, *Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen*, a poem, in two parts.

Lord Thurlow is preparing for publication, the *Doge's Daughter*, a poem, with several translations from Anacreon and Horace.

Mr. J. H. Merivale has in the press, in crown octavo, *Orlando in Roncesvalles*, a poem, with wood-cut vignettes.

In the press, *Individuality; or, the Causes of Reciprocal Misapprehension*: a poem, in six books. By Mrs. Martha Ann Sellon.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. John Craig will soon publish, *Elements of Political Science*, in three octavo volumes.

## ROMANCES.

Early in April will be published, the *History of the Valiant Knight Sir Arthur of Brittany*; a romance of chivalry. Originally translated from the French, by John Bouchier, Lord Berners. Carefully reprinted from the edition published in black letter, by R. Redborne, about the middle of the sixteenth century. With beautiful outline plates, from illuminated drawings, contained in a valuable MS. of the original romance. This work will be elegantly printed in quarto. The impression is limited to 200 copies, viz. 175 on small post, and 25 on a very fine royal, which last

will range with the last edition of Lord Berners' *Froissart*; by the editor of which the present work is superintended. Of this number, the whole of the large copies, and above 120 of the smaller paper, have been subscribed for. The price of the small paper copies will be Five Guineas in boards; 50 will have the plates coloured, to imitate the original illuminations, of which the price will be Seven Guineas. The price of such copies as remain unsubscribed for after the 15th of March, will be considerably advanced.

## THEOLOGY.

In a few days will be published, in a quarto volume, with a fine portrait, a new and correct edition of *Expository Notes*, with practical Observations on the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; wherein the sacred text is at large recited, the sense explained, and the instructive example of the Blessed Jesus and his holy Apostles, to our imitation recommended. The whole designed to encourage the reading of the Scriptures in private families, and to render the daily perusal of them profitable and delightful. By W. Burkitt, M.A. late Vicar and Lecturer of Needham, in Essex.

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The Rev. Robert Stevens, of the Asylum and Magdalen has nearly ready for the press, a volume of *Sermons*, calculated for general reading.

At press, *The Churchman armed against the Errors of the Time*, by the Society for the Distribution of Tracts in Defence of the Established Church. This work is on the plan of, and a companion to, the *Scholar armed*; and will, like that, form two large volumes octavo.

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Langsdorf's Voyages and Travels, the second and concluding volume; containing the Voyage from Kamschatka to the Aleutian Islands, the Northwest coast of America, and return by land over the Northeast parts of Asia through Siberia to Petersburg. With five engravings and a map of the author's route. vol. 2. 4to. 1l. 17s. 6d.



## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*DISTRIBUTION OF COALS, AT A LOW PRICE,  
TO THE POOR.

At a General Meeting of the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London, and Parts adjacent, held on Wednesday, the 5th of January, 1814,

The Rev. WILLIAM GOODE in the Chair;

Resolved that the following letter be addressed to the subscribers, and other friends, of this Association.

SIR,—during the most inclement part of last winter, a distribution of 63 chaldons of coals, at the reduced price of *one shilling* per bushel, was made to such poor persons, as were recommended by the subscribers, the whole expence of which was defrayed out of the funds of the association, without soliciting any fresh subscriptions, or even accepting those which were spontaneously tendered by benevolent individuals.

The general approbation manifested by the subscribers, as well as the gratitude of a great number of industrious and necessitous families, afforded a convincing proof, that hardly any mode of relief is more acceptable or salutary, than that afforded by the reduction of the price of the expensive, but indispensable, article of coals. When it is considered that coals are, from several causes, much dearer in the metropolis, than in most other parts of the kingdom, and much enhanced in price in the winter season, when the wages and employment of the labouring poor are also much diminished, the case of the poor in London, as it relates to this article of the first necessity, presents a peculiar claim to the commiseration of the benevolent and humane.

Another distribution of coals, at a reduced price, has been determined on, by a general meeting, for the present winter, and a stock has been laid in for that purpose; but the funds at the disposal of the association, have not enabled them to carry it, as yet, to the same extent, as last winter, although most desirable; it has, therefore, been thought proper to signify to the subscribers and the public, that the contributions of such benevolent individuals, as may feel inclined to assist the funds of the association for this purpose, will now be acceptable.

Coals are now distributing, to the poor, at the City Public Kitchen: and six tickets will be sent you, in the first instance, upon the receipt of your subscription; each of which, when filled up, with the name and residence of the person recommended, and your own

signature, will entitle the bearer to one bushel, at one shilling per bushel.

Signed on behalf of the General Meeting,

WILLIAM GOODE, *Chairman*.

Subscriptions will be received by Down, Thornton, and Co. Bartholomew Lane; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet Street; Rev. William Goode, Rectory House, St. Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars; Mr. Deputy Box, Ludgate Hill; North, Hoare, Nanson, and Co. New Bridge Street; Banks Farrand, 48, Cheapside; Mr. John Phipps, Secretary, No. 6, Aldersgate Street.

## ON THE OFFENCE OF CHILD STEALING.

The crime of child-stealing must be considered, by those who reflect on the dreadful consequences resulting from it, as one of the greatest offences which can be committed, and is a crime which has not unfrequently been committed of late years, notwithstanding which, there is not any law in this country direct against it. The method generally adopted when the offenders have been discovered, has been to indict them for stealing the clothes which the children had on when stolen. This, it is very obvious, is an indirect method of proceeding. It is therefore desirable, that some new act should be passed, for indicting the offenders for stealing the children.—In hopes that the legislators of this kingdom will see the expediency of passing such an act, the following particulars are submitted to their consideration.

In the year 1808, Mr. Alderman Combe brought a bill into the House of Commons, against the crime, commonly called child-stealing, which passed that house, but not the House of Lords, this circumstance was owing, I understand, to some cause, which may be called accidental, rather than to any objection to the principles of the bill. The title of this bill, (which was ordered to be printed 27th April, 1808,) was, “A Bill to prevent the forcible or fraudulent carrying away of Young Children, commonly called Child Stealing;” the punishment enacted was transportation for fourteen years.

The return from transportation, felony, without benefit of clergy. This is a most severe clause, and one which it is earnestly hoped will not be inserted, should a new bill be brought in.

The following cases are here collected, with a view to strengthen the arguments which may be brought forward in favour of passing an act of parliament.

Maria Arnold, about five years old, whilst playing at the door of her father's house in Shadwell, was, with a brother of her's, (about three years old,) taken away by a woman, named Isabella Thompson, on the 15th of

July, 1812, and found in Stepney church-yard the same day. L. Thompson had taken off the little girl's frock, also the boy's pinafore, as it is understood. She was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of stealing the frock.

In or about the year 1806, Jane Kay, about seven months old, daughter of Henry and Jane Kay, was stolen from her father's house, the Angel and Trumpet, on Stepney Green. The child was taken from a cradle. She was dressed in long clothes, a cambrick frock, and laced cap. She was discovered in the Mile-end Road, with a woman who had been with a young woman at the public house that morning. The young woman who remained at the public house after the elder one had left it, was the person suspected of having taken the child.

(Child not found.)

On the 17th of November, 1804, the infant son of Ann Martin, (about five weeks old,) who lodged in Jackson's Court, Blackfriars, was taken away, and has not been found. A well-dressed woman, in a bottle-green pelisse, was enquiring in the court for some person whom she supposed was in distress. A Mrs. Juler, who lived in the house with Ann Martin, introduced the lady to her, who, on seeing A. Martin, said she was not the person. After staying some time, the lady persuaded A. Martin to go along with her to shew her the way to the George Inn in the Borough, and took the child in her arms, pretending it was to prevent Mrs. Martin from being fatigued. When they came to the inn, the lady desired Mrs. Martin to take a letter in to some person, and in the mean time went away with the child.

Mary Marsh, about four years old, the daughter of Joseph Marsh, was, on the 24th of August, 1805, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, taken from her parents' door, (or near it,) at the Orchard, Peckham; and the next morning was found in the North or Bell's Fields, stripped of her clothes. The woman who took her away, appeared like a poor woman.

Many more instances of child-stealing might have been mentioned besides the above, but as the particulars have not been investigated, it has not been judged proper to enumerate them.

The following hand-bill on this subject has been extensively circulated.

#### CHILDREN LOST OR FOUND.

Parents, Parish Officers, and other Persons, by Permission of the Gresham Committee, (during Pleasure.)

The public are hereby informed, that, in order to shorten the duration of anxiety suffer-

ed by parents and others, occasioned by little children straying from home, or being otherwise missing, notices of children, being lost or found, may be posted up at the front of the Royal Exchange, on boards placed there for the purpose, (free of expence to the parties) by which means a ready communication will be formed between those who have lost, and those who have found the children; and thus many hours, perhaps days, of severe affliction may be prevented. The children, of course, are to be taken care of in the parish where they are found, until their places of abode are discovered.

If parents would take pains to teach their children, when very young, *their own name*, and that of the *place where they live*, it would be the means, no doubt, of their being soon restored, when missed.

It is recommended to parents to have the names of their children, and their residence, written with *Permanent Ink*, on some part of their clothing.

Besides posting a notice, as above-mentioned, one should be put up in some conspicuous place near the spot from whence a child has been lost, or where found.

As it is desirable that the notices at the Royal Exchange should be taken down when a child is restored, it would be esteemed a favour if some person would, as soon as convenient, put up a paper signifying the same.

#### DISTRESSES IN GERMANY.

The promptitude of the city of London in sending assistance to the distressed on the continent during the calamities of the war, now, as we hope, drawing to its close, forms a most honourable, and in a certain sense singular, feature of the times. Return of post, was the only delay suffered by its benevolence. It could not be expected that during the late interruption of the sittings of Parliament, the higher ranks of the state could equal the merchants in promptitude, or form general meetings with equal expedition. This is no impeachment of the benevolence of the superior classes; it was unavoidable from the state of affairs.

On Saturday, March 26, a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Hall in Queen-street, for the purpose of considering, and with intent to assist in endeavouring to alleviate, the distresses of those parts of Germany, which have been the seat of war and devastation. The appeal was to every human heart: had our implacable enemy effected his purposes, we might now have been soliciting aid; burnt out of house and home; without a pitying eye to commiserate our condition.

The center of the room was appropriated to the ladies:—the celebrated Madame de Staël sat nearly in the middle of the room.

The Duke of York having taken the chair amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the room, opened the meeting with a short speech, in which he stated in general terms the object of the assembly. Germany had suffered accumulated miseries: many parts of it were in a most ruinous condition, in consequence of the devastations of an unsparing enemy. He left British feelings to their own impulse on such an occasion: the dictates of those feelings, obeyed, would exceed the most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Martin, secretary to the society lately formed in the city, (of which the Duke of Sussex is patron) stated at some length many particulars of the distresses of which that society had received authentic information. The general turn of the people looking to Great Britain for help; the extreme humanity of the ladies of Berlin, (the Princess Royal of Prussia at their head) towards the sick and wounded in the hospitals of that city. Hospitals had been recently erected to contain 10,000 sick;—they had been crowded to excess. The widows of those who fell fighting with the venerable Blucher were not overlooked. Of the £60,000 already subscribed, £1,600 had been sent to these ladies for the use of their hospitals. He concluded by reading a letter communicating, in the Prince Regent's name, a donation of £500. This letter was from Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Kenyon communicated the wish of Lord Sidmouth to be placed on the list for £100.

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the chair: he described the solid advantage likely to result to England from the magnanimous efforts made by the Germans to regain their own liberty. It therefore became England to employ the great means still left her, in relieving those calamities under which Germany suffered.

The Duke of Sussex enlarged on much the same ideas—stated, that the ladies of Berlin had not only ventured their persons, fearless of sickness, in serving the sick, but no privation could deter them. Finding their cash ran low they divested themselves of their ornaments—the Princess Royal first—he set the example (*Loud and continued applause*). "Feeling these actions as I do—feeling the honour of such proceedings," added H. R. H. "it gives me heart-felt pleasure to observe that this account is received with such pleasure, and excites such admiration."

Mr. Wilberforce concurred in the sentiments already expressed. He congratulated the empire on this exertion, prompted by the beads of the church and the state. He felt his heart elevated with the cheering prospects of the continent. He lamented the inadequacy of his powers to do justice to a subject so glorious.

Rev. Mr. Kuper, a Hanoverian clergyman, found it impossible to refrain from expressing his sentiments of heartfelt gratitude. The people of Germany stood in great need of assistance. Many thousands were driven from their habitations, with their wives and children, by a ruthless despot, not to be softened by tears, or suspended in his career of devastation by entreaties. The great and honourable exertions for the relief of Germany had already produced an universal prayer throughout that country for the prosperity of England.

Several other noblemen and gentlemen spoke. In the mean while the subscription was filling up: many noblemen put themselves down for one hundred pounds each. The whole sum might amount, before the meeting broke up, to about £4,000. A committee was appointed, which continued sitting and receiving subscriptions for some time longer. The committee are

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishop of York.

Bishop of London.

Bishop of Exeter.

Bishop of Chester.

Bishop of Salisbury.

Bishop of Ely.

Lord Kenyon.

Lord Calthorpe.

Rt. Hon. Sir J. Nicholl.

Rt. Hon G Rose.

Sir Thomas Ackland.

E. Wilbraham Bootle, esq.

Wm. Wilberforce, esq.

R. H. Inglis, esq.

Joshua Watson, esq.

Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge.

Henry Thornton, esq.

Rev. H. H. Norris.

Sir J. Mac Intosh.

Hon. F. North.

Colonel Bathurst.

Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Scott.

Charles Grant, esq. jun. M.P.

Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers.

R. H. Marten, esq.

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#### DIDASCALIA.

The chief novelty that has engaged the attention of the theatrical managers, and of the theatrical public has been the repeated appearances of Mr. Kean, in the characters of Richard and Shylock, at Drury Lane. It has roused a spirit of emulation, and Richard has found his representative in Mr. Young at Covent Garden, who has exerted himself with unusual spirit, and no inconsiderable success.

The critics commend the laying aside the old manner of raising ghosts, through the trap-doors of the stage; by which the au-

dience saw clearly enough that they came from the regions below. At Drury Lane they are introduced behind a gauze or tissue, which acting as a thin veil, gives them a more aerial appearance. This is susceptible of a fine effect; and of being finely varied; nevertheless, it militates against the old notion of ghosts being emanations from bodies dead and buried in the earth; capable of passing through the subterranean regions as well as rendering themselves visible, or invisible, at pleasure. Perhaps correctly a distinction ought to be observed here: spirits of the air, angels, &c. certainly ought not to come up from the earth; but ghosts, that is to say spirits of those who once lived on the earth, and whose mortal remains are therein deposited, may be allowed to rise from the earth, and to sink into the earth—not indeed in chamber scenes—but when the scene allows the presence of earth, to sink into: as it certainly does in the tent scene of Richard.

On this subject we add the sentiments of a writer always esteemed among the most judicious, especially in reference to the ideas and works of our immortal bard, but Mrs. Griffiths had not fully felt the force of the popular notions and illusions of the time, in which Shakespeare wrote; and of the traditional imaginations and conclusions still extant—not indeed among polite society—or among the learned—or among the citizens of London, but among the country at large, and the faithful depositaries of the tales of former times.

Mrs. Griffiths in her "Morality of Shakespeare," thus expresses herself—"In this scene, the adverse camps are supposed to be pitched near each other at night, ready to join battle in the morning; and in the space between, the spirits of all the persons murdered by Richard appear, threatening destruction to him, and promising success to Richmond. But the ghosts here are not to be taken literally—they are to be understood only as an allegorical representation of these images or ideas, which naturally occur to the minds of men during their sleep, referring to the actions of their lives, whether good or bad."

#### DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

March 12, Mr. Kean performed *Hamlet* for the first time at this theatre. Allowances must be made for the difficulties of this character; many of which Mr. Kean overcame in a graceful and novel manner. But it did not appear that he was born a prince. He even forgot the insignia that became his dignity, when in company with the king and court. This actor is no imitator of others, whose manner is become popular on the stage. It must, therefore, require much finishing; and this it will receive from repetition and

profound study, guided by good sense and rational conception of character, occurrence and effect.

At this house an Oratorio, new in this country, was performed, called "*The Mount of Olives*," the production of Beethoven, the celebrated composer. The music is good, and in some parts grand; but the whole rather heavy. The chief vocal performers, particularly Mrs. Dickons, Mrs. Bland, and Mr. Naldi, were much applauded. Master Barnett was encored. Madame Marie Antoinette Catalani, a younger sister of Madame Catalani, made her first public appearance. She is an interesting young lady, and resembles her sister in person; she has a very pleasing voice, and executed the air of "*He was despised*" in a delicate and touching manner. Her voice, though a fine one, is not of the superior order of her sister's. Miss Smith gave her *Milioni* recitations.

#### COVENT-GARDEN.

Feb. 24, was introduced as a new after-piece, of the melo-drame kind, called *The Wandering Boys*, or *the Castle of Oissal*. The story depends on the change of character in the right owner of an estate, who acts as porter at the gate, while the castle is held by a baroness. This lady, in concert with her steward, gets hold of two wandering boys, sons of the disguised porter, who had been supposed lost in a conflagration in their early infancy, with their mother. The steward prepares poison for them; but by the dexterity of the supposed porter, drinks it himself. The story was hardly intelligible to the audience, which received the piece rather coolly.

The Lent Oratorios commenced at this theatre with *The Messiah*, and the addition of a miscellaneous act. The orchestra is very strong in vocal as well as instrumental excellence. Catalani sang with all her wonted beauty of tone and force of execution. The chorusses were encored by a crowded audience.

The architecture of the orchestra is new, and merits the praise which is due to elegant simplicity; it harmonises with the architecture of the house.

Madame Catalani contracts no engagement this year at the Opera. Her concerts at the Argyle Rooms continue once a week during the season.

#### KING'S THEATRE.

The squabbles at this Seat of Harmony have now a fair chance of ending; the property has been sold by order of the Lord Chancellor, and is bought by Mr. Waters, who will soon open.



# INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

## NEW COMET.

Madras, May 18, 1813.—A Comet has lately been visible from the *Observatory*; when first seen it was at no great distance from the bright star in the *Scorpion*. April 29, its right ascension on the meridian was 224 degrees 51½ minutes, and its declination 39 degrees 5 minutes South; it has since that time, to the 8th instant, moved to the westward at a medium rate of about 7 degrees, and to the southward about 1 degree, in 24 hours—it has since moved northerly. When first seen, the Moon was below the horizon, and the Nucleus appeared nearly the size of a star of the second magnitude, and surrounded by a considerable Coma. Owing to the brightness of the Moon, it has become very indistinct; and it is not likely to be long visible: it passes the meridian this evening near Sun-set, at an altitude of about 31 degrees to the south.

May 20.—The Comet which has been moving westward and in a northerly direction, with a motion continually decreasing, has receded so far from the earth, as not to be distinguished, except with the assistance of a telescope: it is now near Lambda in the constellation of the ship *Argo*, and passes the meridian about an hour before sun-set, at an altitude of 35 degrees.

## ENGLISH BOY ESCAPED FROM A MASSACRE: DECEIT OF MALAY CHIEFS.

By the *Nautilus* arrived from Macassar, a singular account is received of an English boy still residing at Cooti, who has survived the plunder of a vessel at that place by pirates about two years ago.

The following is an abstract of the narrative received by messengers, who were sent from Macassar to make enquiry into the fact.

During the period when this vessel was lying at Cooti, the Shahbunder gave a party on shore to the captain of the ship, at which two chiefs were present. On rising from the entertainment, they all proceeded to the ship, where they again ate and drank, and when the party was breaking up, the two chiefs agreed to go on board next day, with merchandize for traffic; they did so, and took advantage of that opportunity to convey followers on board, by whom the ship was carried and taken. Three Europeans, two Chinese, and five Sepoys, were killed in the affair, and the remainder of the crew were made slaves, and employed to work in the gardens of the two chiefs, who executed this atrocious act.

The boy, by name Thomas Brooks, is stated to have received several wounds during the massacre, but he escaped on shore, and

was hospitably received by the Sultan of Cooti, who has since lodged him in his own house, and treated him as a brother.

It is added, that measures are adopted to bring him from thence by the first practicable opportunity.

## ACCOUNT OF A CORAL ROCK.

We have to acknowledge the favour of a correspondent in communicating the following account of a coral Rock, upon which the Honorable Company's ship, *Fairlie*, struck during her passage to Batavia.

"The Rock on which we struck on the 21st of April, 1813, at 1 A. M. is a sunken rock, and not laid down in any of our charts, it is situated on the south side of Gaspar Straits. We made it to be in latitude 3° 27' south, and longitude 107° 10' east by chronometer. We had two boats out sounding, and found 9, 10, to 15 fathoms close to it, and immediately over it 4 and 5 feet, it is not above a cable's length in circumference; the ship was not more than five minutes on it, the sea at the time was very smooth, with fine weather, and a light breeze at W. S. W. and we sustained no injury; we were steering south at the time, going 2½ knots.

"A little to the northward of it, we could plainly see lying on the ground an anchor and cable."

## REJOICINGS FOR ACQUISITION OF A PRECIOUS STONE.

The most important event which lately occurred in the Punjab, was the acquisition by Runjeet Sing, of a precious stone of extraordinary value, lately the property of the unfortunate Shah Soojah-ul Moolk, of which the praises have been long celebrated in the *ukhbars*, and which has been long regarded by Runjeet with a covetous eye. The ceremony of transferring this desired treasure, was accompanied with circumstances of unusual solemnity. The Seik chieftain paid a visit of state to the captive Sultan, remained with him for two hours; and the parties exchanged turbans, and pledged themselves to each other by mutual oaths of eternal friendship, previous to the surrender of the jewel. The interview being concluded, Runjeet ordered his triumph to be celebrated by discharges of cannon, and general illuminations. The guards were at the same time removed from the doors of Soojah's dwelling; he was restored to ostensible liberty; and he talked of another expedition to Peshour.

## MOORE'S ALMANACK OUTDONE.

The astrologers had assured Runjeet Sing, and pledged themselves to the truth of their prediction by a written covenant, that a

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great battle between the adverse armies, would be fought on the 6th of Assaur, in which the Seiks would be victorious, and one of Futteh Khan's principal generals would be killed.

GRATEFUL ATTACHMENT OF SEPOYS TO  
THEIR OFFICER: TIGER HUNT.

Information had been brought to the 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, at Kaira, commanded by Captain Hull, that a Royal Tyger had committed great devastation in the neighbourhood—Captain Hull immediately formed a party for its destruction, and in the course of the pursuit, the retreat of two of these ferocious animals was discovered in a thick jungle near a village—one of them escaped: the other, a Tygress, crossed the bed of a river, and in her flight was struck by two well-directed shots.—The pursuit was continued with spirit, and after a long search, a Sepoy traced the place of her concealment.—The party advanced towards the spot, but, in the way, on approaching the edge of a deep ravine, the animal burst upon their view sooner than was expected.—With a tremendous roar she instantly made a spring at Captain Hull, who was in front of some of his Sepoys.—Seeing the imminent peril of their Commanding Officer, with one accord, they rushed forward to interpose themselves and receive the Tygress on their bayonets, crying, *save the Pultun Ka nuseeb Kawind,\** and firing at her at the same time.—The furious animal, although wounded by several shots, and with her tongue pierced by a bayonet, completed her spring, ripped up the pantaloons and boot of Captain Hull, broke the leg of a Sepoy, and then fell with them and another Sepoy into an adjoining ravine, where, after receiving five balls in her shoulder, she met from her gallant assailants with the coup de grace; she measured ten feet in length.—We are happy to learn that these brave fellows who so generously pressed on to the front of the battle to save their officer from destruction, although grievously wounded, one having been obliged to suffer amputation of his fractured leg, have recovered their health, and are in the enjoyment of a very liberal subscription, which was immediately entered into by the gentlemen of the station; and in addition to the substantial comforts thus obtained for them, their commander, after otherwise alleviating their misfortune, which they declared they did not regard since they had saved him, has secured for them such rewards as are most valuable in a soldier's estimation, and must tend to excite among their comrades an emulation of their heroic conduct.

Captain Hull had served with this fine battalion for fifteen years, and commanded it during five; and it is worthy of remark, that

\* *The Fortune and Father of the Corps.*

on the day of the honorable event which we have recited, it was made known, that he was to quit it immediately for a Staff situation at the Presidency.

The most powerful incentives, therefore, which grateful attachment could supply, must have operated on the minds of the Sepoys, to such a noble act of self devotion for the preservation of a man who was no longer to exercise the power or the influence of their commander.

WAHABEES.

Advices from Mocha mention that the Turks, after having entered Juddah and Mecca, without opposition or bloodshed, detached a force against Taif, the only place now remaining in the hands of the Wahabees.

The power of that sect is looked upon as completely annihilated in that part of Arabia. Abdulla, the son of their chieftain Saad, and governor of Mecca, immediately abandoned that Holy City, and fled with the whole of his troops upon the approach of the Turkish forces.

Bashas have been established at Juddah and Mecca, on the part of the Sublime Porte, and Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt,—Sheriffe Ghalib however still remains in the latter city.

ENGLISH HORSE RACES IN PERSIA.

The visits paid by our countrymen to various parts, and especially where they have made any long residence, have contributed to spread a taste for our manners, and may leave a tone of British remembrance behind them. Among the last things we might have expected should demand insertion in our work is this, of English Horse Races in Persia: not that Persia was wholly without horse races; but that jockies from this remote island should introduce a new *fashion* (if such it proves) in a country famous for its horses from the earliest ages; and by some thought to be the original country of that noble animal! What accessions to the Persian language, Jockey Clubs, Sweepstakes, Prize Cups, weight for age, give and take, rode by a feather, &c. may make! A whole Newmarket at the royal residence!!

TEHRAN RACES.

On Tuesday the 28th March, was run for a Purse of One Hundred Tumans, given by His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. for all horses carrying eight stone, the best of mile heats.

Lient. H. Willock's bay Turkamun  
horse *Toopchee*,..... 1 1  
His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.  
bay Arab horse *Latcheen*,..... 2 2

|                                                               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Doctor Sharpe's grey half-bred horse<br><i>Mercury</i> .....  | 3 3   |
| Lieutenant Lindsay's grey Arab horse<br><i>Offendee</i> ..... | 4 dr. |

First heat well contested for a quarter of a mile, Toopchee took the lead and won with ease.

Toopchee took the lead the second heat, and for three quarters of a mile greatly increased his distance. Latcheen then appeared to be gaining considerably, and had reached within four lengths of Toopchee, when he passed the winning post.

His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, independent of his desire to promote the amusement of the party at Tehran, was induced to give the purse to display to the Persian noblemen, the superiority of the circular course. In their mode of racing, the horses generally go 12 miles in a straight line, and are only seen by the spectators when they reach within a short distance of the goal.

The course was attended by a numerous assemblage of Persian gentlemen, who appeared highly entertained with this novel amusement.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Education Fund, Oct 15, 1813. — The Governor has been pleased to express his most unqualified approbation of the plan and proposition of the Bible and School Commission; and has promised it "the best support and constant assistance of Government."

"The Government, not alone Colonial, but from its highest source, his Majesty's Authority, is determined to extend the benefit of Education throughout this Settlement, as far as it is practicable; and no doubt can be admitted of complete success, while it witnesses the ardent co-operation now displayed by the enlightened and patriotic Gentlemen who have matured and brought forward the present novel and most judicious Institution."

His Excellency with Lady Theodosia Cradock, has further encouraged the undertaking by a liberal subscription.

#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, RELATIVE TO THE LATE FRAUD.

The following Report describes the progress of one of those extraordinary impositions which can only be put in execution in a highly civilized, commercial, and speculative country. It appears to have been conceived by some able general, not unaccustomed to bold manoeuvres; and but for the caution of Admiral Foley, Commander in the Downs,

it might have imposed on the public Officers of Government. It is understood that the Admiral, not having seen any vessel come over from the French coast, was desirous of knowing further particulars concerning the supposed Colonel Du Bourgh; he therefore sent over to Dover to make enquiries; but nobody had seen the vessel, in which the Col. might have come over. The telegraphs therefore did not work. Of course, it was not *officially* communicated to London. It is understood, also, that the remarkable circumstance of the hackney coach that went to Green-Street, having a white terrier dog, belonging to it, contributed by a casual observation of the dog, to the discovery of the coachman: and some go so far as to say that the foreign Officer was personated by an actor on a country stage. The Committee are using further means for detecting the Principals, and Parties to the deception.

The Reader will not fail of noticing the trifles, apparently, that contribute to elucidate such frauds however covert: such as the Bank Notes, &c.

It is but justice to Lord Cochrane to mention that he has made *affidavit* to his ignorance of the parties concerned in this nefarious transaction. He sold his Omnium it appears, not at the highest price of the market on that day;—but instead of getting 4 or 5 per cent. was contented with a profit of one per cent. He admits that he saw one foreign Officer at his house on the morning of Feb. 21; but, that was a Captain De Berenger, a Hanoverian, who solicited a situation on board the Tonnant, to which ship Lord C. was then recently appointed. The Lords of the Admiralty have very liberally allowed a deputy to do Lord C.'s duty for a short time, till he can entirely clear his character. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt, have also published advertisements, threatening the Committee of the Stock Exchange with prosecution for defaming their characters.

The Stock Exchange has determined that whatever profits might have accrued to the parties mentioned, from stock sold on Feb.

£1, should be paid by the losers in *trust* to a Committee: if the parties suspected prove their entire ignorance satisfactorily, then they may receive it; otherwise it shall be given to a charity, not connected with the Stock Exchange.

It has been usual to describe the Stock Exchange as *making reports* to answer private purposes: in this case, and possibly, in many others, *reports are made for them*, they are the dupes, and the losers; not the first movers, or the gainers.

## REPORT.

It appears in evidence, from the examination of various parties, and is already well known to the public, that a person representing himself to be Col. R. Du Bourgh, Aide de Camp to Lord Cathcart, came to the Ship Inn at Dover, about one o'clock, on the morning of the 21st of February. He stated, that he had just arrived from the coast of France, that he brought the intelligence that Bonaparte had been slain in battle, that the allied armies were in Paris, and that peace was certain. He immediately ordered a post-chaise and four to be got ready; and after having dispatched a letter to Admiral Foley at Deal, communicating to him the above information, with a view to its being forwarded to government by the telegraph he set off with all expedition to London. This pretended messenger has been traced all the way to town and it appears that about a quarter before nine o'clock, he arrived at Marsh-gate, Lambeth, where he alighted and got into a hackney-coach, in which he was taken to No. 13, Green-Street, Grosvenor-Square.

It likewise appears in evidence, from the examination of various persons, that (whilst this grand plot was carrying on from Dover to London) a sort of *under-plot* was also carrying on from North-Fleet to London. For on the same morning, a person of the name of Ralph Sandom, who had absented himself from the rules of the King's Bench, set off from North Fleet, in company with two other persons dressed as foreigners, in a post-chaise to Dartford. When they arrived there, they got into a post-chaise and four for London. They decked the horses with laurel, and directing the post-boys to drive over London-Bridge and through the city, they circulated on their way the same news as the pretended Du Bourgh at Dover. This chaise passed over Black-Friars-Bridge, and stopped also within a short distance of the Marsh-Gate.

They have the satisfaction of being able to declare, that it does not appear that any Member of the Stock Exchange has been implicated in the knowledge or participation of a

measure which would have inevitably rendered him liable to expulsion from the House.

They have had every means of assistance voluntarily rendered to them by his Majesty's Government, and by the Bank of England.

## Minutes of Evidence.

Thomas Shilling stated, that he is a post-boy at the Marquis of Granby Inn at Dartford;—that he took up a person about half-past seven o'clock on Monday morning, February the 21st;—that he drove the wheel horses;—that when the gentleman got into the chaise, the waiter asked him if he knew of any news? to which he replied "that it was all over;"—that when the waiter asked him what he meant by its being *all over*, he said that Bonaparte was torn in a thousand pieces, and that the Cossacks fought for a share of him:—that, at the time he said this, he was in the chaise;—that he ordered the post-boys to drive fast, and that they accordingly did drive very fast for the first three miles, but when they came to first hill at Bexley-Heath he told them that they need not drive so fast;—that he said his business was not so particular now, since he thought the telegraphs could not work. Shilling replied that he was sure they could not, as he knew all the telegraphs;—that the gentleman then looked out of the chaise-window and said, "post-boy! you need not mention the news as you go along;" to which Shilling replied, "I shall not, Sir, unless you desire it;" and at the same time asked him what the news was? The gentleman then told him exactly what he had stated to the waiter, with these additional circumstances, that he came ashore within two miles of Dover, the Frenchmen being afraid to come nearer;—that he came from the place where he landed, to the Ship Inn at Dover, and left it at two o'clock in the morning;—that he had sent the intelligence to the Port Admiral at Deal, in order that the telegraph might be worked, and that he was obliged to do so. The gentleman then said no more to the post-boys till they got to Shooters-Hill, when they dismounted and walked by the side of the horses. He gave them out of the chaise, part of a bottle of wine and some biscuits, and said to Shilling, "post-boy! I think I shall take a hackney-coach." Shilling told him that the first hackney-coach stand was at the Bricklayers-Arms. He replied, "I shall not get out there, that won't do;" and asked if there was not a coach-stand in Lambeth road, and desired him to drive on to that place, as the chaise would go faster than a coach. At the same time the gentleman told Shilling, that he need not mention any thing as he went on, but that on returning he might mention it to whom he pleased. When they came to the Stags at Lambeth, there was no coach there.



The gentleman then drew up the side-blind of the chaise (at the corner where he sat) as if to hide himself, and the post-boys drove on to Marsh-Gate. They stopped at the side of a hackney-coach standing there, and on the chaise-door and the coach-door being opened, the gentleman got into the coach and drove off, after having given a gold Napoleon to each of the drivers. Shilling asked the waterman where the gentleman ordered the coachman to drive; and he replied "to Grosvenor-Square." Shilling described the gentleman as having a large red nose, large whiskers, face rather blotched, and that, when he spoke, his eyes seemed to catch; he thinks him about the height of Sayer, the Police-Officer, but not quite so tall or so lusty: he had on a brown surcoat, and a red coat under it, a brown fur cap with something like silver lace on it. He had also a sword and a small portmanteau, which, were laid on the seat of the chaise. He paid for the chaise at Dartford, and ordered it to drive to Downings-Street. Shilling says, he has no doubt but that he should know him again.

William Crane stated, that he is the driver of the hackney-coach, No. 890;—that he took up, on Monday, Feb. 21, at about forty minutes past eight o'clock in the morning at the Marsh-Gate, a gentleman who had just alighted from a Dartford chaise and four;—that he was directed to drive to No. 13, Green-Street, Grosvenor-Square, where the gentleman alighted, and knocking at the door, inquired for Colonel or Captain — [the coachman did not hear the name] and was told by the servant, that he was gone to breakfast in Cumberland-Street;—that on receiving this reply, the gentleman asked if he could write a note to him, and on being answered in the affirmative, he went into the parlour apparently for that purpose;—that he took his portmanteau and sword in his hand, and laid them down as if familiar with the house;—that on Crane's asking him for more money, he came to the parlour door and gave him another shilling;—that Crane then left him in the house, and the door being shut he drove away;—that he should know the house again to which he drove, and also that he should know the gentleman again by his speech;—that he looked like a foreigner, had a cough, and was a red-faced man, about the middle size;—that he had on a brown great-coat with a red coat under it, and, and a fur cap with gold lace;—that the servant who opened the door was a short man, rather elderly, and dressed in black clothes.

Mr. Sayer, the Police-Officer in attendance, stated, that on Saturday, Feb. 26, he went with William Crane, the hackney-coachman, to Green Street, in order to identify the house. When they arrived there he desired the coachman to knock at the door, and

(under some pretence) to inquire for the gentleman whom he had set down there on Monday. He did so, but was answered from the area, that the gentleman did not live there, that Mr. Durand *did* live there, but that he had just left it;—that the family now residing there was Lord Cochrane's, and that they came in only on Friday last. Sayer asked the coachman if he had any recollection of the servant, he replied that it was not the same footman who opened the door here on Monday when the gentleman alighted.

Mr. Sayer being instructed to obtain the most correct information upon this subject, stated at another examination, that he had ascertained that Lord Cochrane came into the house, No. 13, Green-Street, on Thursday, Feb. 17, but that it is uncertain whether Mr. Durand slept there that night or not; he likewise stated that he had ascertained that Lord Cochrane, his brother, and three or four more men live in the house;—that the manservant had been turned off and another hired; that the servant who let in the pretended Du Bourgh, is sent into the country;—that the maid-servant is not allowed to be seen or spoken to;—that the house is Mr. Durand's who has let it (furnished) to Lord Cochrane; that Mrs. Durand has been seen to wear such a cap as the one which the pretended Du Bourgh is said to have worn.

Mr. Laurence (Chairman of the Committee) stated, that he had been to Messrs. Bond and Co. Bankers, and had ascertained, that the four one-pound bank notes which the pretended Du Bourgh is said to have paid to the landlord of the Ship-Inn, Dover, together with another one-pound note which he had paid away on the road, were in their hands between the hours of one or two o'clock on Saturday, the 19th of February; on being asked whether they could tell to whom they had paid away any quantity of one-pound notes after that time on Saturday, they said they could not without a great deal of trouble, but that if Mr. Laurence would mention the name of any person, they would look to their account, and endeavour to ascertain the fact. He requested them to see if any cheque of Mr. Fearn's was paid on that day, wholly or in part, in one-pound notes; but it did not appear that any of his cheques were paid in that way. One of the clerks however stated, that about three or four o'clock on that day, Mr. Thomas Christmas, a clerk to Mr. Fearn, requested to have fifty one-pound notes in exchange for four ten-pound notes and two five-pound notes, which were accordingly given to him.

Mr. Thomas Christmas stated, that he was a clerk to Mr. Fearn, but could not recollect having exchanged the notes in question; he however said, that he would *not* take his oath he *did not*. After much hesitation and

apparent unwillingness, he at length acknowledged that he had exchanged the four ten-pound and two five-pound notes for Mr. Butt, to whom he delivered the fifty one-pound notes.

Mr. Joseph Fearn, a Stock-broker, stated, that he knew Lord Cochrane, the Honourable A. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. R. G. Butt; that he had been in the habit of transacting business for each of them in the public funds; that on the morning of the 21st of February, he sold for various persons Consols and Omnium to a very large amount, in the whole about £928,000. Of this sum there were sold for

|                      | Omnium.  | Consols. |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Lord Cochrane ...    | £139,000 | None.    |
| Hon. A. C. Johnstone | 120,000  | 100,000  |
| Mr. Butt ...         | 154,000  | 168,000  |

most of which had been purchased in the course of the week preceding; that Mr. Butt often acts for Lord Cochrane, in his instructions to buy and sell stock, and that such bargains are always acknowledged as correct by Lord Cochrane;—that Lord Cochrane;—Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt, were with him by ten o'clock on the morning of the 21st of February\*;—that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone took an office for him in Shorter's-Court, (next door to the Stock-Exchange) without his knowledge, and that he entered it on the morning of the 21st of February;—that although he sold a great deal of stock on that day, (yet with the exception of the three names above mentioned) he did not sell for any person above £55,000;—that Lord Cochrane bought £20,000 of the omnium above mentioned, on Saturday, Feb. 19, and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone bought £60,000 of it on Friday, Feb. 18; that he thinks Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Butt acted in concert on Monday Feb. 21, although at other times they have occasionally acted different ways in the purchase and sale of stock; that the whole of the above business was done for the next settling day, and not for money.

Mr. Hichens, a Stock-broker, was sent for; but it being understood he was confined to his bed with a severe fit of illness, Mr. Wakefield (one of the Sub-Committee) waited upon him, and learned from him, that although he had known Mr. Cochrane Johnstone for some years, yet he had not done any business for him in the public funds before the present year;—that about the 8th of February he began to make some purchases in Omnium, which had increased to such an extent, that on the 14th of February it amounted to £565,000;—that of this sum £200,000 was

sold on February the 16th and £115,000 on February the 17th, that the remaining sum of £250,000 was sold on the morning of Feb. the 21st;—that out of this sum of 250,000, it was stated by Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, that £50,000 was for a friend of his, and he consented to be a guarantee for any loss which might accrue;—that he does not know Lord Cochrane, or Mr. Butt.

Mr. Smallbone, a Stock-broker, stated that he had bought (a few days prior to February the 21st) £40,000 omnium for Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and £40,000 omnium for Mr. Butt;—that both these were sold in the morning of February the 21st;—that the bargains were made for the next settling day, and not for money.

Mr. J. M. Richardson (a Bookseller, but occasionally acting as a Stock-broker) stated, that on the afternoon of Saturday, February the 19th, Mr. Butt applied to him to buy £150,000 omnium for the next settling day;—that he had once purchased £20,000 omnium for him and gained 1/4th per cent. on the transaction; but that he declined entering on so large a speculation as the one now proposed; that however he did purchase £30,000 omnium for him as he requested; and that he sold it on the morning of Feb. the 21st.

[From these statements it appears, that on the afternoon of Saturday, February the 19th the three parties above mentioned may be considered as having purchased for the next settling day the following sums, viz.

|                      | Omnium.  | Consols. |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Lord Cochrane ...    | £139,000 | None.    |
| Hon. A. C. Johnstone | 410,000  | 100,000  |
| Mr. Butt ...         | 224,000  | 168,000  |
| Total                | £773,000 | £268,000 |

The whole of which was sold on the morning of Monday, February the 21st.]

F. Baldrey stated, that he is a post-boy, at the Rose-Inn, Dartford;—that on Monday, February the 21st, he took up Mr. R. Sandom and two other persons at Dartford, in a post-chaise and four;—that he was ordered to drive over London-Bridge through the city, and over Black-Friars-Bridge, down the New Cut, towards the Marsh-Gate;—that the men had cocked hats with a white cockade in each;—that the horses were decorated with laurel;—that they came from Dartford to London in about an hour and an half;—that they all three got out about two hundred yards from the Marsh-Gate, where they arrived about twelve o'clock, and tying up their cocked hats walked off in round ones;—that he knows Sandom very well, but does not know the other two;—that these two others had blue great coats on, one of which was laced across;—that one of them is a thiq

\* At a subsequent examination, Mr. Fearn expressed some doubt upon this point as to Lord Cochrane.

man, and the other had a roundish face ;—that he thinks he should know one of them again, but is not certain of knowing the other. Sandom gave the post-boys twelve shillings each, but did not settle for the chaise ;—that he had seen Sandom since.

Mr. Wolfe stated, that on the evening of the 21st of February he was at the Carolina Coffee-House, where he saw Sandom, who said that he had received an order to bring the two persons to town with him ;—that Sandom shewed him the order, which was written in French ; a gentleman present copied it.

Mr. Vinn stated, that on Tuesday, Feb. the 15th, he met by appointment at the Carolina Coffee-House, a person named Alex. M'Rae, whom he had formerly known ;—that Mr. M'Rae proposed to him a plan similar in every respect to that which was adopted on the following Monday, by the pretended Du Bourgh ; that if he would personate the messenger, he would have all his expences paid, and would be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. Mr. Vinn, however, considering it to be a dishonourable transaction, declined having any thing to do with it, and has since been very active in endeavouring to find out M'Rae, but hitherto without any effect ; M'Rae is considered as a man in distressed circumstances, as intentionally secreting himself from the public.

Mr. R. Sandom having requested to attend the Committee, stated that he resided at North-Fleet ; that about an hour before daylight on the morning of February the 21st, two men dressed like foreigners, and pretending to have come recently from the coast of France, landed near his house from a six-oared galley, and having called him up, delivered to him a note, purporting to have been written by a person of the name of Partridge, whom he had formerly known at Dover, requesting him to take these two persons to London, who had great public news to communicate to Government, but not to suffer them to be at any expence ;—that he accordingly did order a chaise from Dartford, and they proceeded (in the manner already described) to Marsh-Gate, where they alighted :—that they then went to Westminster-Bridge and took a boat to Whitehall, and on entering one of the passages of that building the two men took leave of him, by saying they had no further occasion for his services ;—that he has not seen or heard of them since ;—that he has however seen Partridge and finds that the order sent to him was a forgery. Mr. Sandom stated that he had no account in the stock-exchange ;—that he disclaimed all knowledge of any of the parties in the plot, and said that for some time he believed the report (which was circulated) to have been true.

#### ON THE DILAPIDATION OF ANCIENT EDIFICES, AT ATHENS.

The wonderful events of modern times have been attended with consequences by which they are distinguished from those of former ages ;—not merely by their magnitude, but by their conduct and associations. The irruption of the French into Egypt, rendered them masters of various monuments of antient art, remaining in that country from the time of the Romans,—perhaps of the Greeks. The French *intended* to acquire these as property ; and the addition of a *corps* of *savans* to their army demonstrated this intention. They *did* execute a part of the plan ; and they insisted so strongly on retaining their spoils, when reduced to the necessity of capitulating, that they haggled for them as *private* property, almost for as long a time as for any other article of the agreement. They went farther in their wishes and intentions, and would have brought to the garden of the Tuileries, to decorate the Palace of their Emperor and King, the massy obelisks of Egypt, Cleopatra's needle, and Pompey's pillar. This wish they avowed : nothing but their inability prevented the execution of this suggestion. They have shewn the same disposition elsewhere ; and the hazard of the works of art still existing, was little less from the avidity of French agents and amateurs, than from Turkish depredators. Mr. Hobhouse, from whom the following article is taken, though partly aware of this, has not laid all that stress on the facts, which they will bear. We therefore have thought it right to hint at what is so notorious on the subject.

It is known that Lord Elgin while Ambassador at Constantinople, availed himself of his influence, to carry away from various buildings, the ornamental figures which were attached to them.

A proceeding so extraordinary could not but excite angry remarks ; and to put the reader in possession of what has been said on both sides, by way of attack and defence, he has combined the whole into one very

long note to his "Travels in Turkey." The subject is interesting. The Turks have already ground to powder, for the purpose of making lime, hundreds of the finest figures ever produced by the art of sculpture. They consider it as a *good work*, being a destruction of idols—of idolatry. It is in them an act of religion. It is also an act of convenience; and ere long very few vestiges will remain of whatever once adorned Athens, the patroness of the Arts! the Eye of Greece! We need add no more; we now avail ourselves of Mr. H's. own words. From these the reader will learn in what the supposed robbery consists.

On passing round the portico of the Temple of Minerva Polias, you have on your left the marble wall of the cell entire; and at the end of this, there is a piece of plastered wall now filling up the open work of the small Chapel of Pandrosos, between the images that yet remain of the famous Caryatides which supported the entablature of the building. There is one of these images before you come to the corner of the chapel, and the angular one remains, but the place of the next, which Lord Elgin has transported to England, is now filled up with mortar, so that there are now only three of the four statues originally supporting this front looking towards the Parthenon. One of the Caryatides had been carried away, or destroyed on the spot, before the year 1736. On the plaster wall on the west side of the chapel, these words have been very deeply cut:

QUOD NON FECERUNT GOTI  
HOC FECERUNT SCOTI.

The mortar wall, yet fresh when we saw it, supplying the place of the statue now in the noble Ambassador's museum, serves as a comment on this text.

This eulogy of the Goths alludes to the unfounded story of a Greek historian, who relates that Alaric, either terrified by two phantoms, one of Minerva herself, the other of Achilles, or struck with a reverential respect, had spared the treasures, ornaments, and people, of the venerable city.

This may be as good a place as any other, to say a word on the proceedings of the person whose conduct is contrasted with that of the barbarian.

We heard, I suppose, every thing that could be alleged by either party on both sides of the question, and being on the spot when the most furious struggles were made by both the French and English to gain their point, may be better judges of the facts than

those who have since examined the matter at a distance from the scene of action.

Lord Elgin's agents are not accused on account of any of their excavations, or carrying off the numerous articles they discovered by those proceedings: their rifling of ancient tombs, and pulling down modern houses to get at buried remains, was on all hands allowed to be a fair and laudable proceeding, as was also the modelling of the reliefs and other sculptures. The part of their conduct objected to, was the not being content with the casts, (which was all the French wanted or obtained when in power), without the possession of the originals, and by that means hastening the decay, and defacing the ancient monuments, so as for ever to diminish considerably the gratification of future travellers and artists.

The injuries seem to be these:—The taking off the metopes, the statue over the Theatre of Bacchus, and the statues of the western pediment of the Parthenon; and the carrying away of one of the Caryatides, and the finest of the columns of the Erechtheum. No other deeds come, I believe, within the limits of censure—no other marbles were detached.

It may be enquired, what excuse can be offered for such a spoliation? It is answered, the French De Choiseul Gouffier detached part of the frieze of the Parthenon many years past. Some of the persons employed in collecting for his museum, and assisting his projects, still remain at Athens, and have the same views, which nothing but inability has prevented them from accomplishing; they had even a plan for carrying off the whole of the Temple of Theseus!!! They only complain because they envy our success, and would themselves have been masters of the same treasures. To this the others reply, "With the exception of De Gouffier, no one of us ever injured the temples—we have often had it in our power—we went to great expence in modelling and designing, which would have been unnecessary, had we resolved to take the originals—you, yourselves, when you first settled here professed no more; we looked on without opposing you; we were your friends—you have not only robbed, but treacherously robbed!"

The answer is, we are no robbers, we bought and dearly bought every article. Admitting your facts, we only took that which would have been destroyed by the Turks, and which was in a state of dilapidation—it was better that the sculptures of the Parthenon should be preserved in a museum in England, than ground to powder on their own bases—we took nothing from the Theseum, because it was exposed to no such eminent [imminent] peril."

The last retort of the French is, "The



case was the same with respect to both; but having been prevented from ruining the latter, you take merit to yourselves for a moderation which was not voluntary. When you talk of buying the right to deface the finest remains of all antiquity, you seem to put out of the question all the proprieties which might in such a case be expected to regulate the conduct of the artist, the scholar, and the gentleman."

This is, as well as I recollect, the sum of every thing adduced on either side, and reduces at once the question to the following two points—Would the French have removed or endeavoured to remove, the ornamental sculptures alluded to? or, if they would not, were those precious remains likely to have been speedily destroyed by their barbarian masters?—It is certain, that if the Turks remain many years longer in possession of Athens, every valuable antiquity will be entirely destroyed. But the French contemplate the chance of Greece being soon attached to the dominions of Napoleon:—in that case, not even our nationality would prefer a possession of some of their broken parts to their integrity in the hands of an enlightened enemy. It is not the vanity of being the owners of such a treasure, but the wish to advance the fine arts in civilized Europe, that should influence the conduct of any collectors; but without enquiring into motives, it is pretty evident, that an infinitely greater number of rising architects and sculptors must derive benefit from these studies, if they can be pursued in a museum at London or Paris, than if they were to be sought in the Turkish territories; and surely, we can hardly complain, if they are to be found in our own capital. Present travellers may feel a little mortification, and those who are utterly incapable of appreciating the merit of the remains in question, wherever they may be fixed, will join in the fashionable clamour of the day. I have said nothing of the possibility of the ruins of Athens being, in the event of a revolution in favour of the Greeks, restored and put into a condition capable of resisting the ravages of decay; for an event of that nature cannot, it strikes me, have ever entered into the head of any one who has seen Athens, and the modern Athenians. Yet I cannot forbear mentioning a singular speech of a learned Greek of Ioannina, who said to me, "You English are carrying off the works of the Greeks our forefathers—preserve them well—we Greeks will come and re-demand them."

A curious notion prevailing amongst the common Athenians, with respect to the ancient statues, is, that they are real bodies, mutilated and enchanted in their present state of petrification by magicians, who will have power over them as long as the Turks are

masters of Greece, when they will be transformed into their former bodies. The spirit within them is called an *Arabim*, and is not unfrequently heard to moan and bewail its condition. Some Greeks, in our time, conveying a chest from Athens to Piræus, containing part of the Elgin marbles, threw it down, and could not for some time be prevailed upon to touch it, again affirming, they heard the *Arabim* crying out, and groaning for his fellow-spirits detained in bondage in the Acropolis. The Athenians suppose that the condition of these enchanted marbles will be bettered by a removal from the country of the tyrant Turks."

This notion of spirits inhabiting statues, and that they once were animated, prevails strongly among the ignorant Orientals and Africans. Many years ago it gave occasion to reports of a whole city converted into stone, the inhabitants of which were changed in the very actions in which they were engaged at the moment, and in this state they still remained. The fact was vouched for by an Ambassador from Algiers; and for a time greatly astonished the Virtuosi. It must be placed to the same account as the *Arabim* of these Athenians.

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#### POLISH MODE OF RAISING BEES AND OBTAINING HONEY.

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The following article has already appeared in a public Journal, as well as in the Communications of the Board of Agriculture. But, it appears to us that some of its contents are of greater importance, than to be passed slightly over. The acquisition of a new species of tree possessing such virtues as are here described becomes an endeavour of consequence to our country. But, above all, the *honey* obtained from it by means of the bees, if it be indeed, advantageous in Pulmonary complaints, and especially if it deserves its reputation though now an "arcanium," well merits further enquiry. Pulmonary complaints are the scourge of our islands, and annually deprive us of the young, the amiable, and the hopeful. We may add—Remedies hitherto have availed little; but were a pleasant, safe, and gentle remedy; discovered and brought into general use, it

might prove the greatest of national benefits. If recourse were had to it, in the *early stage of the disorder*—and nothing forbids it in the instance of *honey*—then might many—we do not say *all* cases, be treated efficaciously, in much better time, than at present; and thereby the deeper distresses of the disorder be counteracted, or prevented.

Possibly the *mead* made from this honey used as regular drink, might do more than the most powerful medicines, as it might be longer continued, without inconvenience, nausea, or alarm.—Also by the *Goutical*.

Honey is in Poland divided into three classes, namely Lipiec, Leszny, and Stepowey prasznymird.

Lipiec is gathered by the bees from the lime tree alone, and is considered on the Continent most valuable, not only for the superiority of its flavour, but also for the estimation in which it is held, as an anæmum, in pulmonary complaints, containing very little wax, and being consequently less heating in its nature; it is as white as milk, and is only to be met with in the lime forests, in the neighbourhood of the town of Kowno, in Lithuania. The great demand for this honey occasions it to bear a high price, insomuch that I have known a small barrel containing hardly one pound weight, sell for two ducats on the spot. This species of the lime tree is peculiar to the province of Lithuania; it is quite different from all the rest of the genus *Tilia* that I met with in my researches in Poland, and is called *Kamienna Lipa*, or stone-lime. It is a stately tree, and grows in the shape of a pyramid; the leaves are very small, and the twigs uncommonly slender; it flowers in the months of June and July; the flowers are very minute, but more abundant than in any other species. In the Polish language, the month of June, which is called *Lipiec*, derives its name from the flowering of this tree, as the month of July derives its name from the *Coccus Polonicus*, called by the Poles *Czerwiec*, in which month the ova are gathered. The inhabitants have no regular bee-hives about Kowno; every peasant who is desirous of rearing bees, goes into the forest and district belonging to his master, without even his leave, makes a longitudinal hollow aperture or apertures in the trunk of a tree, or in the collateral branches, about three feet in length, one foot broad, and about a foot deep, where he deposits his bees, leaves them some food, but pays very little farther attention to them until late in the autumn; when, after cutting out some of their honey, and leaving some for

their maintenance, he secures the aperture properly with clay and straw against the frost and inclemency of the approaching season; these tenements, (if they may be so called,) with their inhabitants, and the produce of their labour, are then become his indisputable property; he may sell them, transfer them; in short, he may do whatever he pleases with them; and never is it heard that any depredation is committed on them (the bear excepted). In Poland the laws are particularly severe against robbers, or destroyers of this property, punishing the offender, when detected, by cutting out the navel, and drawing out his intestines round and round the very tree which he has robbed. Such thefts have happened, but not in my memory.

The following spring the proprietor goes again to the forest, examines the bees, and ascertains whether there is sufficient food left till they are able to maintain themselves; should there not be a sufficient quantity, he deposits with them as much as he judges necessary till the spring blossom appears. If he observes that his stock has not decreased by mortality, he makes more of these apertures in the collateral branches, or in the trunk of the tree, that in case the bees should swarm in his absence they may have a ready asylum. In the autumn he visits them again, carries the June and July work away with him, which is the *Lipiec*, and leaves only that part for their food which was gathered by them before, and after the flowering of the lime tree. I have not the least doubt, that if this species of the lime tree were introduced, and attention paid to them, that honey equally excellent and valuable might be produced in this country. The mead made from this honey is excellent; it is sold at Kowno, Grodno, and Vilna, at the rate of eight pounds sterling the dozen.

The next class of honey, which is inferior in a great degree to the *Lipiec*, being only for the common mead, is that of the pine forests; the inhabitants of which make apertures in the pine trees similar to those near Kowno, and pay the same attention in regard to the security of the bees, and their maintenance. The wax is also much inferior in quality; it requires more trouble in the bleaching, and is only made use of in the churches.

The third class of honey is the *Stepowey*, or the honey from the plains where there is an abundance of perennial plants and hardly any wood. The province of Ukraine produces the very best, and also the very best wax. In that province the peasants pay particular attention to this branch of economy, as it is the only resource they have to enable them to defray the taxes levied in Russia; and they consider the produce of bees equal to ready money; wheat, and other species of corn, being so very fluctuating in price, some

years it being of so little, that it is not worth the peasant's trouble to gather it in: this has happened in the Ukraine four times in twelve years; but honey and wax having always a great demand all over Europe, and even Turkey, some of the peasants have from four to five hundred Ule, or logs of wood, in their bee-gardens, which are called Pasieka, or bee-hives; these logs are about six feet high, commonly of birch wood, (the bees prefer the birch to any other wood,) hollowed out in the middle for about five feet; several lamina of thin boards are nailed before the aperture, and but a small hole left in the middle of one of them for the entrance of the bees. As the bees are often capricious at the beginning of their work, frequently commencing it at the front rather than the back, the peasants cover the aperture with a number of these thin boards instead of one entire board, for fear of disturbing them, should they have begun their work at the front. It may appear extraordinary, but it is nevertheless true, that in some favourable seasons this aperture, of five feet in length and a foot wide, is full before August; and the peasants are obliged to take the produce long before the usual time, with the view of giving room to the bees to continue their work, so favourable is the harvest some summers.

The bee gardens are chosen in the plains where the perennial plants are most abundant, that the bee may have but little way to carry home the produce of her labour; they are of circular form, about 150 yards in diameter, inclosed with a fence of reeds, or brush-wood, and a thatching over them of about five feet for protection, and to keep out the rain and snow; this is supported by poles from the inside, and a bank of earth is also thrown up, to keep out the snow from penetrating in the winter: in the middle a few fruit-trees are planted, to break the wind, as also hawthorns and under-wood, round the inclosure, with the same view. The hives are planted under cover, in the inside, round the fence; and in the winter they are well secured with straw from the frost. The plants for which the bees have a preference are, the *Thymus serpyllum*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Cerinthus maculata*, and the *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

The process of brewing mead in Poland is very simple: the proportion is three parts of water to one of honey, and 50lbs. of mild hops to 160 gallons, which is called a Waar, or a brewing. When the water is boiling both the honey and hops are thrown into it, and it is kept stirring until it becomes milk-warm; it is then put into a large cask, and allowed to ferment for a few days; it is then drawn off into another cask, wherein there has been aqua-vitæ or whiskey, bunged quite close, and afterwards taken to the cellar, which in this country are excellent and cool.

This mead becomes good in three years time; and by keeping, it improves, like many sorts of wine. The mead for immediate drink is made from malt, hops, and honey, in the same proportion, and undergoes a similar process. In Hungary it is usual to put ginger in mead. There are other sorts of mead in Poland, as Wisniak, Derenia, Maliniak; they are made of honey, wild cherries, berries of the *Cornus mascula*, and raspberries; they all undergo the same process, and are most excellent and wholesome after a few years keeping. I never saw a gouty man in those provinces where mead is in common use. The Lipiec is made in the same way: but it contains the honey and pure water only. The honey gathered by the bees from the *Azalea pontica*, at Orzakow, and in Potesia in Poland, is of an intoxicating nature; it produces nausea, and is used only for medical purposes, chiefly in rheumatism, scrophula, and eruption of the skin, in which complaints it has been attended with great success. In a disease among the hogs, called Wengry, (a sort of plague among these animals) a decoction of the leaves and buds of this plant is given, with the greatest effect, and produces almost instantaneous relief. This disease attacks the hogs with a swelling of their throat, and terminates in large hard knots, not unlike the plague, on which the decoction acts as a digestive, abates the fever directly in the first stage, and suppurates the knots. It is used in Turkey, I understand, with the same view (the plague). Tournesfort makes mention in his Travels of this honey.

Communicated by A. P. Howe, Esq. a native of Poland.

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### COSSACKS.

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Cossacks are the order of the day. They have acquired a distinction since they were honoured by Buonaparte whom they attended in his flight from Moscow, that has rendered their name familiar to every part of Europe. As troops they do not profess to meet front to front, the heavy armed cavalry of modern war: they have neither the disposition nor the regularity fit for such service; but they hover round a whole army, glide along its paths, track its motions, anticipate its resources, cut off its supplies, spread terror in all quarters, and do more mischief in four and twenty hours, than all the skill of French industry can repair in many years.

Such are Cossacks in war; and such France knows them to be in an enemy's country. It is natural to enquire what sort of

beings these ravagers are at home; and what kind of manners in their own country prepare them for the execution of such dextrous and unmerciful devastation abroad? What are the original habits of these depredators in early life, and in a state of peace?

To answer these enquiries we have thought a few extracts from travellers who have seen them at home, before they became so famous, would prove acceptable. The following are from Lady Craven's [now Margravine of Anspach] Journey through Russia to the Crimea. It was performed in the Spring of the year 1786. They shew these people in their natural and native state.

It is pleasant to witness the careful treatment of the animal creation by those who derive advantage from their services. When we read of a whole herd of horses grazing on a plain, surrounding a Cossack who offers them a little corn, we are sure that they suffer no barbarities from his hand. He does not ill treat them, nor urge them beyond their powers. This is an honourable trait in their character.

The surprise of these people at a lady's travelling during night in a carriage *shut up*, shews at once their simplicity, and their own habits of life:—*they would not have done so.*

The third of our extracts may interest us on another account. The manner of singing their national songs by the Russian peasants, is precisely that which was in use among the original inhabitants of our island, the Ancient Britons. But it must be observed that although these Russians being uninstructed are not able to assign a reason for the chords they adopt, yet there may be musicians among them, as there was among the Britons, who could well have explained the principles of the counterpoint they practice. The *learned* among them would "have thought themselves disgraced," not to have varied from the air struck up by the leader, still preserving the harmony, the key, &c. The inference of the existence of counterpoint long before the system of Guido is undeniable from this in-

stance. The similarity between countries so distant as Russia and Britain is not the least remarkable incident in this extract.

The other particulars may be allowed to speak for themselves: but perhaps some of our readers may not fully understand the surprise of the Cossacks at seeing Lady C. ride on a side saddle. Her performances under this fashion, must have appeared marvellous to them. In another part of her journey, in Italy, her Ladyship was greatly pitied by some who saw her ride.—"The peasants who pass me on the right side when I am on horseback, the women particularly, say '*Poverina—Jesu Maria! Poverina—una gambia!*' 'Poor lady! Poor thing! She has but one leg!'"

Though there was not a horse in the stables of the post-houses, I did not wait long to have them harnessed; the Cossacks have the furnishing of the horses—and versts or milestones are put up; the horses were all grazing on the plain at some distance, but the instant they see their Cossack come out with a little corn the whole herd surrounds him, and he takes those he pleases.—The posts were sometimes in a deserted Tartarian village, and sometimes the only habitation for the stable-keeper was a hut made under ground, a common habitation in this country, where the sun is so extremely hot, and there is no shade of any sort.

At ——— o'clock I let down the fore-part of my carriage to see the sun rise; when, to my great surprise, I saw a guard of between twenty and thirty Cossacks, with an officer, who was close to the fore-wheel of the carriage; upon seeing me he smiled and pulled off his cap—his companions gave a most violent shriek, and horses, carriages, and all increased their pace, so that the horses in the carriage behind mine took fright, ran away, and running against my carriage very nearly overturned it; and when I asked what occasioned this event, I found my Cossack escort, seeing my carriage shut, thought I was dead; as a Cossack has no idea that a person in health can travel in a carriage that is not open, and the shout I had heard, the smile I had seen, was the surprise they had felt, that the young English princess, as they called me, was alive; as they believed it was only my corpse that was conveying to Karasbazar to be buried.—They always ride with long pikes, holding the points upwards; the Tartars ride with pikes, but they hold the ends of theirs to the ground.

I had a Cossack chief presented to me, a



soldier-like fine white-haired figure, he wore a ribbon and order the empress had given him set round with brilliants.—The general told me he was sorry he was not thirty years younger, as the Empress had not a braver officer in her service.—In the evening, in an amazing large hall, several different bands of music played; and I heard the national songs of the Russian peasants, which are so singular that I cannot forbear endeavouring to give you some idea of them. One man stands in the midst of three or four, who make a circle round him; seven or eight more make a second round those: a third is composed of a greater number; the man in the middle of this groupe begins, and when he has sung one verse, the first circle accompany him, and then the second, till they become so animated, and the noise so great, that it was with difficulty the officers could stop them. What is very singular, they sing in parts, and though the music is not much varied, nor the tune fine, yet as some take thirds and fifths as their ear direct, in perfect harmony, it is by no means unpleasant. If you ask one of them why he does not sing the same note as the man before him, he does not know what you mean.—The subjects of these ballads are, hunting, war, or counterfeiting the gradations between soberness into intoxication, and very diverting. As these singers were only young Russian peasants, they began with great timidity, but by little and little ended in a kind of wild jollity, which made us all laugh very heartily.

Yesterday I went to see the source of the river, it lies in the recess of a rock, which is placed between many others that line the steep sides of a valley; a Major Ribas, a very lively handsome officer of the Chasseurs, has drawn it for me. I rode a white horse of the general's, a very quiet creature, but awkward, not being used to a side-saddle.

The old Cossack chief had looked with the greatest astonishment at my riding, and when I jumped down from my horse on returning home, he kissed the edge of my petticoat, and said something in his language, which I did not comprehend, but the general told me had paid me the highest compliment imaginable, viz. *I was worthy of being a Cossack.*

In the evening I went in a carriage with the governor and general to Karasbazar, and on the road saw a mock battle between the Cossacks. As I was not apprised beforehand, I confess the beginning of it astonished me very much. I saw the Cossack guard on each side the carriage spring from their stirrups, with their feet on the saddle, and gallop away thus with a loud shriek. The general smiled at my astonished looks, and told me the Cossack chief had ordered an entertainment for me, and desired me to get out and stand on the rising part of the down, facing

that where a troop of Cossacks was posted, which I saw advancing with a slow pace; a detached Cossack of the adverse party approached the troop, and turning round sought his scattered companions, who were in *sebreh* like him, of the little array: they approached, but not in a squadron, some on the left, some on the right, some before, some behind the troop: a shriek, a pistol fired, were the signals of battle; the troop was obliged to divide in order to face an enemy that attacked it on all sides. The greatest scene of hurry and agility ensued; one had seized his enemy, pulled him off his horse, and was upon the point of stripping him\*, when one of the prisoner's party came up, laid him to the ground, remounted his companion, and rode off with the horse of the first victor. Some flung themselves off their horses to tear their foe to the ground, alternately they pursued, or were pursuing, their pikes, their pistols, their hangers, all were made use of; and when the parties were completely engaged together, it was difficult to see all the adroit manœuvres that passed.

I was much entertained and pleased, and desired the Cossack chief might have my best thanks.

In my way hither I dined at the Cossack chief's post, and my entertainment was truly Cossack. A long table for thirty people, at one end a half-grown pig roasted whole, at the other a half-grown sheep, whole likewise; in the middle of the table an immense tureen of curdled milk:—there were several side-dishes made for me and the Russians, as well as the cook could imagine to our taste. The old warrior would fain have made me taste above thirty sorts of wine from his country, the borders of the Don; but I contented myself with three or four, and some were very good. After dinner, from the windows, I saw a fine mock battle between the Cossacks; and I saw three Calmoucks, the ugliest, fiercest looking men imaginable, with their eyes set in their head, inclining down to their nose, and uncommonly square jaw-bones. These Calmoucks are so dextrous with bows and arrows, that one killed a goose at a hundred paces, and the other broke an egg at fifty. The young Cossack officers tried their skill with them, but they were perfectly novices in comparison to them—they sung and danced, but their steps and their tones were equally insipid, void of grace and harmony.

When a Cossack is sick he drinks sour milk for a few days, and that is the only remedy the Cossacks have for fevers.

If I had not been obliged to quit this

\* A Cossack, if he can avoid it, never kills his enemy before he has stripped him, because the spoils are his property, and he fears the blood should spoil the dress.

country in a ship, I should certainly have bribed my Cossack to have sold his horse to me; the animal was so excellent a galloper, that I was obliged several times to stop till the rest of the company came up.

The Cossacks, are extremely proud of their horses, as they say, since the immortal Frederic King of Prussia first rode one, he never has, in time of war, made use of any other than a horse from the borders of the Don.—I do not know who was most pleased, the Cossack that lent me his horse, or I who rode him.

#### FOUNTAIN OF FIRE; SEEN IN MOUNT VESUVIUS.

What a globe do we inhabit! surely nothing can be more unlike than the different parts of it, and their different productions. If we endeavour to trace them, we find, here—fountains of water throwing up prodigious volumes of the steaming liquid,—for such are the Geysers of Iceland, of which our readers had a description from the pen of Mr. Hooker in our tenth volume, page 232: elsewhere, the earth displays motions, which indicate internal turbulence, by risings and fallings: while in the present instance fire demonstrates its activity in another form, and throws up ignited masses in what may be termed a fiery fountain. The comparison of the passages or tubes in Vesuvius to those of the Geysers, seems to us too striking to be passed without distinction: and we could wish that the same naturalist as had seen one might also see the other. The “tremendous fire work,” of the Italian mountain would form in the eye of such an one, a most magnificent counterpart to the high rising water work of the Iceland springs. Both are kept in play by volcanic powers, both owe their origin and their continuance to subterranean fires.

As to the humbler article, the Pumice-stone, we would call the attention of the reader not to its origin merely but to the fact of its being found in “extensive beds” on the banks of the Rhine. As this substance is commonly used in building in Italy, and, as it is the lightest of all known substances so employed, there is great probability that the discovery of a supply of it in England, might

prove advantageous to the discoverer as well as to the owner of the soil. Certain we are, that the mineral riches of our country are not yet fully known; and we conceive that even a bed of pumice-stone would not be without its value in this highly populous kingdom.

The following observations are from the pen of Mr. de Luc, a naturalist, and geologist to whose well-earned fame our humble applause can make no addition.

The showers of cinders sometimes emitted from the craters of volcanoes, being an astonishing character of their operations, interested my brother very much, and he resolved to try whether it would be possible to observe it in the very crater of Vesuvius. At a time therefore, when it was observed from Naples that such showers were frequently emitted, consisting of large red-hot masses mixed with smaller, always preceded by a thundering noise, and thrown up very high, which in the night appeared a most tremendous fire-work; my brother, taking notice of a favourable circumstance, that of a strong wind which repelled these ejections on one side of the crater, thought to avail himself of that opportunity. He therefore set out immediately from Naples, and ascended the cone on the side against which blew the wind.

Arrived at the top of the mount, he descended into the crater, and came as near the edge of the channel as he thought it prudent. At first he saw only some redness deep in the channel; but after a little time he heard the thundering noise; it began very deep; then it was heard to ascend at the same time that the red matter rose; and when its column arrived at a certain height, in a part of the channel which was wider, the elastic fluid that had pressed it so far upwards, burst through it, and a shower was produced. This being a remarkable phenomenon, not to be expected frequently with the favourable circumstance of a strong wind, my brother remained there a sufficient time to see it repeated with its various degrees.

Desirous to know also in what state was the matter thus thrown up very high, and falling in showers, he followed with the sight some of the largest masses; and observing in what part of the crater they fell, he hastened there before another explosion: he found that they were come out very soft; for the largest, preserving longer their heat in their way through the air, were flattened like cakes; but the smaller masses, though still red-hot had preserved their various forms.

It is from these ejections, carried out of the circumference of the crater in different directions by strong winds, that are formed the slopes of loose cinders which make the ascent

to the crater very difficult, because they slide under the feet: those, therefore, who are not used to climb on all kinds of mountains, are obliged to employ some men, ready there for that purpose. These men have a belt, with a loop of string fixed to it, taken hold of by the people who could not ascend without help, who are thus dragged up.

But my brother, used to climb the slopes of rubbish in the Alps which oppose the same difficulty as those of cinders, judging that on the slopes of cinders might be found all the kinds of ejections from the crater of Vesuvius, walked over them at different times in different directions, with expectation that they might lead to some knowledge both of the depth from which they proceeded, and of the kind of mineral strata through which they burst. He was not disappointed in that hope: for he found among the cinders large fragments of granite, sienite, of several kinds of quartzeous stone, and of hard limestone; all of which belonging to the lowermost known strata, indicate clearly that the substance of which lava is formed lies under those strata.

The Pumice-stones are a known circumstance belonging to Vesuvius, but with a very remarkable character. It is not an ejection from the crater, or from any known part of that volcano; it rises from the bottom of the sea, in parts where the water is very hot. My brother had the opportunity of discovering that circumstance by a dog, who was fond of swimming by the side of his boat, and sometimes cried out as being scorched by the heat; and my brother actually found the water hot by plunging his hand into it. These are probably the places whence the pumice-stones come up from the bottom of the sea: they are found floating on the surface of the sea, as pumice-stone is specifically lighter than salt water.

Now this very important and known volcanic product is found around some volcanic eminences near the Rhine. I have seen very extensive beds of pumice-stones on the left bank of that river opposite to Coblenz; and in some places these beds of pumice-stones are intermixed with distinct beds of cinders, thrown up at some intervals from the crater of these volcanoes. But on this subject, as on the aqueous origin of our mineral strata, there are too many circumstances all to be mentioned here.

These are not the only remains of ancient volcanoes observed on our continents. In a new geological work which I have lately published, under the title of Geological Travels through some parts of France, Switzerland, and Germany, I have described in the northern parts of the latter country a multitude of basaltic hills, which evidently are volcanic from the nature of their substance; but they are particularly interesting, as they afford a

new proof that some lavas come out of the bottom of the sea: these lavas from their nature, when meeting red-hot the water of the sea, were broken into the prismatic form of basaltes.

Of this effect my brother has seen an instance belonging to modern volcanoes on the coast of Sicily, near Catania. A lava having flowed from the side of Mount Etna down to the sea, the part which remained on the land retained the character of all lavas; but that part which entered the sea is seen at the time of low-water, to be divided into the prismatic form which characterizes basaltes.

#### FOSSIL HUMAN SKELETON.

It has been the subject of much surprise, that although fossil remains of animals, some of them of vast magnitude, have been found in different regions of the earth, yet that no fossil remains of man have ever been well authenticated. Scheuzer, indeed, in his *Physica Sacra*, has given a plate of a small skeleton, that he thought to be human; but the judicious consider it as belonging to some class of fish. Others have supposed they had found the bones of limbs or members in a detached state; but on all these a suspicion attached that they were not truly human, but remains of some animal, whose bones approached to the form of those of man. At length a skeleton, certainly human, and almost entire, has been found, as is clearly proved and acknowledged. The fact of its being comparatively modern, is of great importance. It concerns not only this skeleton, but it manifests the propriety of examining others, should such be found, and of forbearing to render them supports to any theory of whatever nature, till after close examination had, and every research from science or from curiosity. Deductions hastily adopted, are often causes of long repentance. There would be greater safety in a less rapid mode of drawing conclusions. We now submit the article, which in itself is extremely curious, to the consideration of our readers.

#### At a Meeting of the Royal Society,

Jan. 27. A letter from M. Kœnig to the Rt. Hon. President was read, describing the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe to this country by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, and deposited in the British Museum. This

singular fossil was found on the shores of Guadeloupe below high-water mark, among calcareous rocks formed of Madrepores, &c. and not very remote from the volcano called the Souffriere; the block containing the human skeleton is eight feet long, two broad, and weighs about two tons; it is a very hard granular limestone resembling calcareous sandstone, containing a few venus and other shells, some of which are unknown. The skeleton is tolerably perfect, with the exception of the skull and some vertebrae of the neck, which are wanting. Sir H. Davy found some phosphate of lime in the bones, proving the presence of animal matter. M. K. does not pretend to guess at the age of this fossil skeleton; but Sir Joseph Banks, whose experience and observation are more extensive, considers it of very modern formation. Other fossil bones have been found in the same vicinity, and calcareous masses or rocks continue forming there. This circumstance seems to sanction the judicious opinion of the learned President; and taking into consideration the contiguity of a volcano, the probability of the temperature of the water being considerably raised at some times, and the known fact that carbonate of lime dissolved in water is afterwards deposited in a comparatively short period in masses of very hard and solid stone—every person may be convinced of the rapidity of the formation and also of the hardness of such stone, by inspecting the inside of tea-kettles in which water vulgarly called *hard* is boiled.

#### ON THE EFFECTS OF TAKING SNUFF.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—Having frequently noticed your able disquisitions on Men and Manners, I trust I shall not appear obtrusive by offering a few remarks to correct (in my estimation) a very considerable, because very general, habit inculcated by some men and women of the first fashion, and much followed by their inferior neighbours, namely, the accomplishment (fashionably termed) of *snuff-taking*. What I am about to offer to your readers is extracted from a provincial paper, and so much to the purpose that little comment need be made by way of introduction:—It is to the following effect:—

What an affectation of squeamishness to inveigh against the delectable practice of snuff taking. I protest I know not a single objection to the habit—further than it bestows a sordid cadaverous hue upon the complexion, destroys the sense of smelling, vitiates the palate, and, by stopping up the nose, gives a snorting snuffling and indistinctness to the utterance. As to the frivolous calumnies urged by the anti-snuff faction, that a dirty patch under the nostrils, is by no means an

embellishment to masculine beauty:—that the liquid diamond occasionally pendant from the “beaked promontory,” like a dew drop from a soot bag, has a tremulous lustre which awakens sensations similar to what Damocles may be supposed to have experienced, when he first caught the gleam of the hair-suspended sword; that, although a man has an undoubted right to soil his own neckcloth, shirt, waistcoat, and breeches, his authority to besmear the carpet, furniture, books, and clothes of his acquaintance, will admit of considerable question;—that although the snuffing and grunting, incidental to the act of stuffing a quantity of black dust up the nostrils, may be very harmonious to the ears of the party concerned, its melody may be a subject of controversy with those who never studied the nasal gamut; that it is difficult to say, which of the senses is most revolted by the begrimed pocket handkerchief constantly flourished by these tobacco dustmen, especially if it be now and then dried at the fire,—and that their eternal blowings, trumpeting, and moppings, are calculated to excite an ecstasy in the soberest, and to drive the nervous to the verge of madness:—all these, I repeat, are trifling and vexatious objections, effusions of spleen, invented by a set of fellows whose noses are vulgar enough to sneeze when they are damned up with a sable compost of dried leaves, pepper, and pounded glass. As to the wry faces of the ladies, and their protestations that they can never return a snuff-taker’s kiss, except by a sneeze, such a declaration can give little uneasiness to gentlemen who evidently study their own comfort at the expense of every thing that is comfortable to others.—I am aware that by this irony I am attacking a very powerful body of noses, and fancy that I can perceive a phalanx of human snuff-boxes pressing forwards to justify themselves: one averting that the *Princes’ mixture* is the very essence of cleanly gentility; and another, *Number sixteen*, is the quintessence of the mode. Of names and numbers I am not competent to speak, further than the term bestowed upon *Lundy Foal’s* manufacture ought to be generally applied to the pungent dirt which so many people shovel into their nasal dust hole. This however, I do know, that I can immediately discover, from the complexion and utterance, whether or not a man belongs to the society of snuff-scavengers. We are told, that by thus turning themselves into snuffers, men are enabled to brighten the lights of their understanding; but from all that I ever observed, they seem much more likely to snuff them out, and stupify themselves into darkness. However let me not be a bigot in my opinions, and shut my eyes to the unquestionable advantages of taking snuff. These I will state with that unreserve with which I have urged my objections. I confess,

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then, with the most unaffected sincerity, that stopping up a man's nostrils, empowers him to *talk French* with the true nasal twang; that from the natural association of a Frenchman with a snuff-box, it enables him to *act* the character, as well as *talk* the language, to shrug up his shoulders and arch up his eyebrows, he offers a pinch with the true *petit maître* congeé, or takes it with the genuine Parisian exclamation of—"A ha ! Monsieur, c'est excellent !"

This, Sir, is a true picture, and if the advantages of snuff-taking counterbalance the filth and unpleasantness attached to it, I have lost my labour in troubling you, as well as the provincial journalist, in giving it publicity.

I remain your's, &c.

T. T. M.

To this may be added the artificial origin of the habit : it is not only unnatural, but anti-natural. It has not the pretence under which the sailor's *quid* has been justified, that of allaying hunger, and "closing the orifice of the stomach." It satisfies no appetite ; nor can I refrain when I happen to fall into company with *eminent practitioners* from recollecting the sarcastic remark of Omai, the native of Otaheite, when a snuff-box was held out to him by a noble Lord—"Nose no hungry ; me lor : nose no hungry !"

#### ON THE CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY-TREE :—SILK WORMS.

The following article on the culture of the mulberry tree, not only suggests a new mode of treating that tree for the sake of its fruit, but affords a hint capable of being improved, but leaves greatly improved, in respect to its leaves. It is well known that the leaves of this tree are the food of the silk-worm, and that the great difficulty experienced in rearing silkworms in our country, is that of furnishing them with proper food in the early part of the year, immediately after they quit the egg. In this tender state, when they most need succulent and strengthening nourishment, they are often reduced to the necessity of feeding on improper, not to say injurious, substitutes, lettuce leaves, &c. : whereas, if the leaves from dwarf mulberry trees could be had at this season, as by means of the hot-house and green-house they certainly might be, then would a supply be obtained notwithstanding the backwardness of the season in the open air ; and, in fact, more than one

harvest of silk might be gathered in the course of the year.

We do not mean by these slight hints to direct the attention of our nation, to the rearing of silk, as a general concern. It is an article better bought abroad ; but, as this occupation is usually confined to females, we have thought it right to forward to a certain degree, a mode of employment, which, by more than possibility, may, after a while, furnish an additional branch of profitable industry to the sex. In some places abroad, the women make from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per annum of their silk.

By the President of the Horticultural Society.

The Mulberry has not, I believe, been ripened by artificial heat by any person except myself ; and possibly there may not be many, who will think it of sufficient value to deserve a place in the forcing house. It is, however, a much finer fruit when ripened under glass, in this part of England at least, than in the open air ; and in the still colder parts it is probably the only means by which it can be ripened at all.

I have stated in the first volume of the Horticultural Transactions, that dwarf-trees of this species of fruit, which will become productive at three years old, may be readily obtained by grafting a young stock, by approach, with the bearing branch of an old tree ; and I have subsequently gathered, in one season, more than twenty dozen Mulberries, from a plant not three feet high, and growing in a pot. I have since had reason to believe, that plants which will bear fruit at three years old, and subsequently, may as readily be obtained by laying, in pots raised upon poles of proper length, parts of the bearing branches of old trees ; for I observe, that plants, which I thus obtained a year ago, present all the characters of bearing trees, and will, I entertain very little doubt, afford fruit as soon as those obtained by grafting. Layers of the most luxuriant wood which the bearing branches produce, afford the best plants ; but the wood of the Mulberry tree, of almost any age, will emit roots under proper management.

The culture of this fruit, by me, under glass, has been confined to plants growing in pots ; but I am not acquainted with any species of fruit-tree which, under such circumstances, produces more abundantly, or which requires less care. Its blossoms set equally well in different degrees of heat, and the same continued temperature, which will ripen the earlier varieties of the grape in the

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end of July, will afford perfectly ripe Mulberries early in June; and a tree of the latter species, when fully loaded with fruit, presents at least as agreeable an object to the eye, as many plants, which are cultivated as ornaments only. It is not subject, under common care, to any disease or injury, except the attacks of the red spider; and as the foliage and growing fruit of the Mulberry tree are not at all injured by being wetted every evening with clear water, the red spider can never prove a very formidable enemy.

### THE GATHERER.

#### No. XLIV.

I am but a *Gatherer* and dealer in other Men's Stuff.—*Wooton*.

The following Ordinances strongly exhibit the spirit of the time which witnessed the then wonder of the world the Crusades. They were promulgated previous to King Richard's expedition to the Holy Land. The punishments they inflict are marked by that spirit of *severity* which enjoins no mercy towards the offender. The throwing into the sea—the burying alive, make us shudder in these days of improved civilization. As to the ducking in water, it is still a popular punishment inflicted on pickpockets, and criminals of the lower order, by their High Mightinesses the Mob. The reader will be, probably, most struck, with the process of “tarring and feathering,” a mode of punishment, that may now plead great antiquity on its behalf. It is at present confined, we believe, to the transatlantic *ships* from the British stem, the Americans; to whom, vindication of themselves, in the practice of a barbarity exploded from all civilized nations, we recommend an appeal to this authority—of King Richard I. A. D. 1190.

*Ordinances made by King Richard I. to be observed among the Seafaring Men, Anno Domini, 1190, Ann. Reg. 10.*

Firste, That if any man chanced to slay another on the ship-board, he should be bound to the dead body and be throwne into the sea.

Secondly, If he killed him on land, he should yet be bound to him as before and be buried quicke together.

Thirdly, If any man should be convicted

by lawfull witsnesse, that he drewe any weapon to strike any other, or chanced by striking of any other to drawe blood of him that was smitten, he shall lose his hand.

Fourthly, If he give but a blow with his fist without bloodshedding, he shall be plunged three several times over head and eares in water.

Fifthly, If any man revileth another, he should for every such soe misusinge, himself forfeit an ounce of silver.

Sixthly, If any man were taken with theft, or...and thereof convicted, he should have his head polled and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillowe or cushion, taken alofte that he may thereby be known for a thefe, and at the next arrival of the ship to any land, be put forth of the company to seek for adventures without all hope to returne to his fellowes.

H. M. 158.

#### *Travelling, Ancient.*

If the reader has any recollection of a few years ago, he cannot but have observed the wonderful improvements made in the system of communication throughout the whole of this island. How many places now receive newspapers and magazines from London *wet*, which formerly scarcely knew such things existed. How many miles are now passed over by the unconscious traveller during his nap, which formerly presented almost insurmountable difficulties, and consumed hour after hour in tedious draught and delay. How many *villages* now keep post-chaises, which formerly scarcely knew the name of such a vehicle! Perhaps the reader may recollect the establishment of the *first* post-chaise, in more places than one;—as also of the first stage-coach; a most uncertain and hazardous adventure *then*; whereas *now* a dozen or a score compete for passengers on that road. It is well to look back to former times, and to reflect on the impediments then placed in the way of travellers. What should we now say to the following *Firman* of an English Secretary of State; or to the threat against Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. unless they furnished “three able post-horses, and sufficient guides?”

*Sir Francis Windebanke's Warrant to John Rushworth, for riding Post to Berwick.*

Sir Francis Windebanke, Knt. Principal

Secretary of State to his Majesty, one of his Majties. most Hon. Privy Council, and Master Comptroller Gnall. of all his Majesties Posts. To all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Postmasters, Constables, Headboroughs, and all others his Majties. Officers and Ministers, whom it doth or may concern, greeting. Whereas the bearer hereof, John Rushworth, Gentleman, is to make his speedy repair to Berwick. These are to will and require you forthwith at the sight hereof, to furnish him with three able post-horses and sufficient guides from stage to stage, to the said town of Berwick and back again, he paying the usual rates for the same. And hereof you may not fail, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.—Dated at the Court, at Oatlands, the 16th of August, 1640.

FRAN. WINDEBANKE.

*The following Notes on the back of the Warrant are in the handwriting of Mr. Rushworth, and signed with his initials.*

Sir Francis Windebanke's Warrant for my riding post to Berwick, it being when the King's Court was there, I went and informed myself of the true condition and state of affairs when Marquis Hambleton went Comr. to Edenborough for the King, &c.

J. R.

Md. I was at Edenborough presently after the first disturbance began by ye womens throwing a stoole at the Bpps. head (a small thing to bee the beginning of a warr), and when the King's forces marched to Dunce afterwards, My Lo. Holland commanding, being a sultry hott day, when wee retreated dishonorable (though happily,) without engaging. I was afterwards at the fight at Kewborne, when the English lost more honr. myselfe forced to flye a foote many miles.

J. R.

Bibl. Sloan, 1519.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF FRESH AIR IN MANUFACTORIES ENFORCED BY DR. DARWIN.

The late Dr. Darwin one day at Nottingham assembled a large crowd of people around him, and standing upon a tub, thus addressed himself to the populace.

"Ye men of Nottingham, listen to me. You are ingenious and industrious mechanics. By your industry life's comforts are procured for yourselves and families. If you lose your health, the power of being industrious will forsake you. *That* you know; but you may *not* know, that to breathe fresh and changed air constantly is not less necessary to preserve health than sobriety itself. Air becomes unwholesome in a few hours if the windows are shut. Open those of your sleeping-rooms whenever you quit them to go to your work-

shops. Keep the windows of your workshops open whenever the weather is not insupportably cold. I have no interest in giving you this advice. Remember what I, your countryman, and a physician, tell you. If you would not bring infection and disease upon yourselves, and to your wives and little ones, change the air you breathe, change it many times in a day, by opening your windows."

•• Whatever may be thought of the eccentric manner in which this address was delivered, the doctrine it enforces is of the first consequence and the most correct philosophy. We understand that our manufactories are again crowded with industrious workmen; and that the severities of the late unusual weather have led to a transgression of this exhortation. We therefore repeat it; and could even desire it were printed in large letters, and stuck up in every manufactory, where numbers assemble, or where the air is not freely circulated. It would save the lives of thousands, were it strictly attended to; and especially in places where the machinery is kept moving and in supply both night and day. Much more might be added; but those who do not wish to lie under the imputation of MURDER, by shortening human life unnecessarily, will not fail to pay proper attention to these sentiments of Dr. Darwin.

#### DELIGHTFUL MANNERS.

Kouche and Bolouche, says the Arabic Dictionary, *Ferhung Borhan Kaitca*, are the names of certain races of people who inhabit the mountains on the borders of Kiman. It is said they are descended from the Arabians of Hejaz. Their employments are fighting and shedding of blood, thieving and robbing on the roads. If at any time it happens that they cannot find strangers, *they murder one another*; plundering and destroying each other's property. Thus even brothers, near relations, and intimate friends quarrel; and they consider this as a PLEASANT OCCUPATION!!!

The Arabians of Hejaz are the worthy sires of these worthy sons. They are described in Pococke's Spec. Arab. Hist. as possessing among their peculiar qualities and characteristics, "A disposition for war and shedding blood, a love of slaughter and violence, and a spirit of tenacious anger and hatred."

•• Compare the account of Nukahiwa in Langsdorff's Voyage, *Ante*.

## POETRY.

## ELEGY.

*On the Death of Capt. Charles Wm. Thompson, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, (youngest Son of Thomas Thompson, Esq. M. P.) who was killed at the Battle of Bidart, in the Pyrenees.*

[The engagement took place on the 12th of Dec. 1813; and being only partial, the circumstance was not known to Capt. T.'s brother\* (a captain in the 14th dragoons, then posted at the other extremity of the line), until some days after the event. On repairing to the field of battle, he found the body interred in a garden, with the broad which he usually wore suspended round his neck. This, with some locks of hair, were transmitted to England. Upon this incident, the following lines were suggested:—]

Nor martial ardour, nor the falchion's steel,  
Oft brandish'd hostile in the sun's bright beam,  
Can hush the voice that bids the Warrior FEEL,  
Or stop, in human hearts, the milky stream!  
Directed by that mildly-beaming star,  
Whose light was wont to guide the lovers way,  
O'er thy wild heights, and dark retreats, Navarre!  
Who seeks the spot where CHARLES's relics lay?  
Still, on the listening ear, the battle reigns,  
Its dying echoes still those summits climb;  
Nor Silence yet her solemn hour regains,  
To stay the course of Cruelty and Crime.  
The soldier's honours, 'neath that garb confined,  
The secret anguish of that wandering eye,  
Beseem the terrors of a conscious mind,  
Or the dark plans that bode another's sigh.  
No ruthless vengeance fills his aching breast,  
His hurried pace no guilty fear impels;  
He for a Brother's grave forgoes his rest,  
And others' grief his manly sorrow swells.  
See! where the cork-tree rears its ancient head,  
And scarce survives to mark the garden's place,  
Where joy'd the living—Now repose the dead!  
See tenderest passions kindling on his face,—  
As leaning o'er each known, but fading line,  
With trembling haste he takes a gore-stain'd  
tress!  
And grasps the gift—that gift, fond Love, was thine!  
Which Raping spar'd his latest thoughts to bless.

\* Late Governor of Sierra-Leone.

"These," cried the hero, "much-loved Charles!

"I bear

"To Albion; where, in calmer years,

"These may our Father's mellow'd sorrow cheer,

"And soothe a Mother's—call a Sister's tears!"

Who envies not the glory of a grave,

Alike endear'd to Honour and to Love?

Who would not be regretted by the Brave?

Or with thee, THOMPSON! long remembrance  
prove?

What! though no sculpture names the British  
Youth

Who falls in foreign lands, a world to free?

—Not soon forgot, if Learning, Courage, Truth,

He make his study, pleasure, pride, like thee!

S.

## ODE FOR THE YEAR 1814.

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO J. WILSON  
CROKER, ESQ. M.P. SECRETARY TO THE AD-  
MIRALTY, &c. &c.

By JOHN GWILLIAM, Author of "*The Battles  
of the Danube and Barrosa*,"—"The Cam-  
paign," &c.

The Triumph-hour is come at last!

And from the shore,

Whence many a trumpeter's solemn blast

Shouted defiance o'er and o'er,

And dared the proud aspiring mind

Of those who brav'd, in dubious hour,

To each impending danger blind,

The dreadful scourge of all mankind,

And mock'd his ill-begotten power—

Even from that vain-glorious strand,

Fresh triumphs burst on Britain's land,

The red-cross flames in all its pride,

As when in early days it rode

On many a river's verdant side,

And with the crimson blood of its invaders

glow'd.

Rise then, ye Britons! with your fathers' zeal,

As when of old to mighty deeds they flew,—

Rise in your loveliest majesty, and seal

The fate of proud Ambition's crew!

God has, at length, his vengeance spread

On his—the vain Pretender's head,

On him who, scornful of his might,

Attempted, vainly, to o'erthrow

His dread Omnipotence, and smite

The power that laid him low:—

God has, at length, the fiend dismay'd,

And wrapp'd him in a cloud of gloom,

Disarm'd the spell, and laid, for ever laid,

His glory in the tomb!

Why need I call my countrymen to arms?

Mindless of danger, see, they fly!

To meet the Tyrant in his dread alarms,

Beneath his own vindictive sky!

Now are thy triumphs, Britain, come at last,

Thy days of chivalry and glory,

When many a trumpeter's hollow blast,



And many a banner rent and gory,  
Told to the ear and to the eye,  
The foe had been compelled to fly  
Before the desolating steel  
Of those who led thy sons to fame,  
And taught their neighb'ring foes to reel,  
At Britain's awful name.

Onward, then, onward to thy glorious deeds!  
*Son of Renown!* thy course pursue!  
Already France from her own soil recoils—  
That soil with its own offspring bleeds,  
And seeks that mercy which it never knew.  
But it is thine, O, WELLINGTON! to save  
The vengeance of the sword,—  
To snatch the pining victim from the grave,  
And see no bosom barbarously gored!  
This is thy greater virtue,—this the charm  
That all delight to hear and praise:  
Before it malice shrinks, and dares not harm  
The wonder of our days.

Lo! where he treads, what conquests shine,—  
Where'er he leads what harvests glow!  
Harvests whose reapers' hearts repine  
With undissembled woe:  
But, Britain calls for vengeance, and the lands  
That skirt the tyrant's vast domain,  
Repeat the sound 'till Heaven expands,  
And echoes vengeance o'er again.

Inspiring sound! thy magic sway  
Steal's every Briton's heart away,—  
To other days the mind returns,  
For other climes the bosom burns,  
For other feats the soldier sighs,  
As when beneath the Gallic skies  
Thy meadows, AGINCOURT! appear'd,  
With thine own children's blood besmear'd,  
And thousands of Old England's foes,  
Who with the ruddy morning rose,  
For hundreds of her sons lay dead,  
While thousands still for refuge fled,  
(But vainly fled!) to shun the woe  
That stretch'd their boasting brethren low,  
That France might never dare to stand,  
With thrice her strength, against the pow'r  
Of that all-great, all-glorious land,  
Which stings her in the present hour!

Go forth, thou Promise of those better times,  
Ere yet the man of blood and crimes  
Rais'd his rapacious hand on high,  
And brav'd the vengeance of the sky,—  
Go forth! and o'er those sad domains,  
Where still the phantom-curse remains  
To tell how many wept and died,  
The victims of his upstart pride,—  
Go forth! and there thy influence show,  
To cheer the minds of those he made  
The victims of his overthrow,  
In many a charnel-house,—in many a woodland  
shade.

Already Holland from her swampy seat  
Conceives the glory of her toils complete,  
Looks through the glooms of her ungenial shore,  
And hears the mounting billows roar

\* The Marquiss of WELLINGTON.

The song of Triumph in her waking ears;  
Swift from his muddy haunt, the Belgian Sire  
Breaks forth—the breath of Heaven to respire—  
While strains of gladness shake the wond'-  
ring spheres.

Rapt at the sound, all Germany in arms  
Cries out for vengeance thro' her hundred  
states;  
Breaks forth to conquest, and at once alarms  
The Tyrant at his Empire-gates!  
God's terrors fly before her;—from their graves  
The long-forgotten dead, exulting, rise,  
Look through the realms on which they once  
were slaves,

And send their execrations to the skies.  
These are thy glorious works, Almighty one!  
Who seeing Europe for her guilt chas'd,  
Hath how her great Deliverance begun,  
Redeem'd her glory, and her foe surpriz'd:  
These are thy mighty works! and may we see  
The strength of thy directing arm remain,  
Till every land from Tyranny be free,  
And Peace return again!

Britain! exult! for, tho' thy children bleed,  
God unto thee security hath given;  
Plac'd in thy own right hand—thy valour's  
meed—

A part of the omnipotence of heaven.  
Proceed! and put thy trust in him—  
Th' Immortal WELLINGTON, who tore  
The dread Destroyer limb from limb,  
To scourge the world no more.

Hence France, so late all Europe's dread,  
With fear and trembling hides her head,  
Lash'd for her crimes, in turn, she flies,  
The terrors of surrounding skies,  
In vain!—the steady wrath pursues!  
In vain she calls her vassals' power,  
Her vassals to a man refuse,  
And leave her in her neediest hour,  
Fainting upon her crimson shore,  
To scourge the world no more.

Is there a heart, when Freedom calls  
Her sturdy children to the fight—  
When from her cities and her humbler halls,  
She bids her various powers unite,  
That glows not with revenge, and throbs with  
keen delight!

Is there a coward, when the voice  
Of honour calls from field to field,  
To guard the Monarch of their choice,  
And bids them rather die than yield!  
No! through the breast the flame of glory,  
Swift as the winged lightning flies,  
And proud of many an ancient story,  
Inhales the breath of Freedom from the skies;  
And as the distant scene expands,  
With rapture forth the warriors go,  
Destruction nerves their patriot hands,  
As on they move to meet the foe.

Thus Spain, when Freedom called, arose  
And on her foes,  
The shame of this our nether world,  
Her ruin hurl'd,  
Till from her land  
The Rebels flew alarm'd—dismay'd—

† See THOMSON'S Hymn.

Cursing the wise, the master hand  
Of him, who in oblivion laid  
The projects they had plann'd;  
And so shall every nation be.  
E'en in their subjugation free—  
For what can damp the holy fires  
That urge the mind,  
Of those whom honour's voice inspires,  
Whom Freedom hath combin'd?  
Princes may call, and men may arm,  
But Liberty alone can wake  
The soul to just revenge, and charm  
When Life itself's at stake!  
Thus, in the present hour, we see  
The mortal foe of liberty,  
Confounded and dismay'd;  
From their own soil his people fly,  
In vain his minion-voices cry,  
Unheeded! unobey'd!  
But, see! the Triumph hour is come,  
The Tyrant's suppliant slaves are dumb,  
From proud Muscovia's northern reign,  
Down to the garden of the main,  
Stern Retribution cries—  
"Arm, arm, Germania!—let one soul  
Possess, direct, inspire the whole,  
"Untill the Tyrant flies—  
"Untill his harden'd sinews part,  
"And the keen pangs of his black heart  
"Convince us that he dies!"  
The Triumph hour is come!—the shore,  
Whence many a menace burst before,  
Trod by the powers he dar'd defy,  
Is wrapp'd in gloom,  
While terror reigns in every eye,  
And points to those dark realms that lie  
Beyond the tomb!  
Rouse then, ye nations of the world!  
And on him be your vengeance hurl'd,  
That vengeance which his crimes in-  
spire—  
The sweeping sword—the brand of  
fire—  
On him direct your noble rage,  
Nor aught your gen'rous wrath assuage,  
Pursue him, mindless of his prayer,  
Untill beneath your scourge he bleed,  
No longer able to recede,  
Or find a refuge from despair!  
Thus shall the world at length possess  
Relief for all its past distress,  
Thy barques shall visit every strand,  
O, Albion! and thy glorious land,  
Amidst the nations still remain  
Their wonder,  
While that much-injur'd country, Spain,  
Shall tear,  
With noble and heroic air,  
Her bonds asunder!  
And every heart to heaven shall raise  
Loud shouts of undismembered praise,  
And every eye to heaven shall turn,  
And every breast with rapture burn,  
Sending its thanks to him who gave  
Peace to the world amidst her woe,  
A WELLINGTON to lead the brave,  
And crush her most vindictive foe!

Grafton-Street, Fitzroy-Square,  
Feb. 12, 1814.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

*Dispatch of Business in consequence of the Embargo.*—Boston, Dec. 21, 1813.—  
"About 30 neutral vessels sailed from hence on Sunday; most of which were laden, and fitted for sea, since Friday." It will be recollected, that the Embargo Law passed on the 17th of Dec.

*Value of English Goods.*—At a late auction of English hard-ware goods at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. a cask containing awl blades and tacks was sold for 23 dollars 10 cents the pound weight—the value of the cask was about 5000 dollars.

*Embargo suspended: Sierra Leone.*—Captain Paul Caffee, of New Bedford, (Mass.) the African merchant and navigator, proceeded last month from Baltimore to Washington, to petition Congress to be permitted to depart for Sierra Leone, which was granted by the introduction of a bill into the senate by the president. While at the former city he was visited by many gentlemen who were favourable to his mission, which is to proceed, with a number of his countrymen to Sierra Leone, in Africa, for the purpose of instructing the colony in agriculture, commerce, and the mechanic arts.

## AMERICA, SPANISH.

*Dreadful Contagion in Mexico.*—We learn from the Havannah, by letters from Old Mexico dated the 20th October, that an epidemic disorder raged there, which had swept away one-seventh of the population. It is ascertained to have been brought from the coast in June by some seafaring people who took up their residence at an agent's. Shortly after their arrival, the party separated: four departed for Acapulco, and three remained; among the latter was a Captain Vileflor, who almost immediately became dangerously ill, and refused all medical advice. At the end of a fortnight Captain Vileflor died, bequeathing the property contained in several chests in equal proportions among his surviving friends, and the religiouses of a neighbouring monastery.—Such a bequest was attended with the most fatal effects, for the germ of a contagious disorder lurked among the clothes and linen in his chests; a few days after they were exposed and distributed, his two friends, the agent's family, the people in the monastery, and near 150 other individuals became infected with a fever, the danger and pain of which all the mineral waters failed in alleviating.

At first the deaths did not exceed 14 per day; but the spread of the contagion in one week increased the mortality to 102 per day. The storm now reached its height. The

lower classes flocked to the churches and monasteries to put up prayers to be preserved from the contagion, which became more extensively diffused by this aggregation.—At the doors of the houses—on the terraces—at the church porches, at the gates of the monasteries, were hourly to be seen the most afflicting sights—parents stretched over the couches of their languishing offspring, or children, gazing with fixed eyes on a parent, in the agonies of death. The miasmata every day grew more powerful, and the vale of Mexico, with its islands, lakes, and floating gardens, the air of which was once deemed so salubrious and pleasant, became noxious and hateful. The inhabitants fled from the neighbouring villages; and cordons of troops prohibited all egress from the metropolis. In the beginning of August the daily average of deaths was 200; between the 10th and 28th it exceeded 450. The disorder had then reached its height. A change of weather checked its progress; and from that period the mortality greatly abated. The vigorous measures which were subsequently adopted, had destroyed the contagion in some districts, and reduced its powers in others; but up to the 16th October, it was ascertained that *twenty six thousand eight hundred souls, or one-seventh of the population of Mexico*, had, through its instrumentality, been consigned to the tomb!

## AUSTRIA.

*Buonaparte's Plan to involve Austria in War with Turkey.*—Letters from Turkey say, that Count Andreossy, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has declared to the Grand Seignior that the state of affairs in Italy made it necessary to recal the French troops in Dalmatia and Albania; and that the Grand Seignior was at liberty to take possession of these provinces for himself.

*Courtesy shewn to Eminence in Literature.*—Basle, Feb. 16.—Swiss newspapers contain the following letter of his Highness the Prince of Schwartzenberg, which shews the elevated sentiments both of the Emperor of Austria, and of the Commander in Chief:—

“*To the Countess of Buffon, in Montbard.*

—His Majesty the Emperor, my Sovereign, having ordered me to provide for the security of all places dedicated to the sciences, and of such as recall the remembrance of men who have done honour to the age in which they lived, I have the honour to send to your Ladyship a safeguard for your chateau at Montbard. The residence of the Historian of Nature must be sacred in the eyes of the friends of science. It is a domain which belongs to all mankind. I have the honour, &c.

“SCHWARTZENBERG.”

## DENMARK.

*Uncommonly severe Winter.*—The frost was so uncommonly severe in the Baltic this winter, that the Sound, between Copenhagen and Sweden, was frozen over, and the communications over the ice, by means of sledges, was open and uninterrupted.

## FRANCE.

*Heavy Rains.*—Letters from Agen, dated the 18th of Jan. last, state that the heavy rains, which continued to fall almost without intermission, had caused the Garonne again to overflow its banks; when the accounts came away the water had already risen to a great height, and obstructed the communications with the interior. The following melancholy event occurred shortly before. A floating mill, placed near the left bank of the Garonne, a little above the town of Agen, and which had been for some time in a state of decay, fell in during the night; the iron chain, by which it was moored to the shore, having broke, the vessel, on which the mill had been erected, was carried away in a sinking state by the violence of the current, and shortly after dashed to pieces against some piles which had been sunk for the purpose of constructing a new bridge. At the time this accident happened there were four persons in the mill, viz. the miller, his wife, who was pregnant, their infant son, and a servant boy; but, notwithstanding they uttered the most piercing shrieks, they could not make themselves heard. The miller and the boy having succeeded in placing themselves, together with the child, on the roof of the mill, were carried in this manner down the river and ultimately saved by some fishermen about a league below the town, but so benumbed with cold that the child died shortly after their reaching the shore. The woman who, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of her husband and the boy to extricate her from her perilous situation, had not been able to gain the roof of the mill, was unfortunately drowned, although she endeavoured, at the time the vessel was dashed to pieces, to save herself on part of the wreck. Her body has since been found on the banks of the river not far from Agen.

*Singular Trait of Honesty.*—M. Drouillard, collector of taxes for the arrondissement of Condom, father of a numerous family, happening to arrive very late in the evening in the town of Auch, on his way to the Receiver General, in order to convey to that gentleman the sum of 6000 francs in specie, found on his arrival there that he had lost the bag containing the money in question. Notwithstanding the unfortunate man caused immediate search to be made, no trace of his lost treasure could be discovered. The next

morning M. D. applied to a friend for the loan of a horse, in order to be enabled to pursue his enquiries with more effect; but his friend's horses happening to be out, that gentleman went himself to a neighbour, named Roussel, to borrow one, mentioning, at the same time, for whom it was wanted, as well as the heavy loss M. D. had sustained. No sooner had M. Roussel heard what had happened, but he exclaimed, "Do not give yourself any further trouble,—I know where the money is," and immediately delivered to him the identical bag containing the 6000 francs. It appears that M. R. having found this bag, on his return from his daily occupations, had placed it, though not without some difficulty on account of its weight, upon his horse and had carried it home, without even ascertaining how much it contained, nor communicating his good fortune to his family; that the next morning he had got up at an early hour, and spent about an hour in going to the market-place and elsewhere, in order to learn whether any person had made enquiries about it; and that he was but just then returned home without having been able to ascertain who had lost it.

**Earthquake.**—Le Mans, 24th Jan. 1814. —Yesterday, about half past seven A. M. the inhabitants of this town experienced two shocks of an earthquake, the first was hardly sensible, but the second was generally felt, and not only much stronger, but also accompanied by a violent detonation.

**Death.**—The General of Division Regnier died at Paris, of a diarrhoea, on the 28th Feb. —Made prisoner at the battle of Leipsick, says the Journal de Paris, in consequence of the defection of the Saxon army, he had been exchanged, and had only returned about ten days before. No sooner had he arrived in Paris than he set off to join the Emperor, but was attacked by a sharp disease at Guignes, which compelled him to return, and brought him to his grave.

**Death.**—M. Bernardin de St. Pierre, author of the *Studies of Nature*, and other works, died lately at his house, near Pontoise.

**Death extraordinary.**—A Cossack is said in the foreign papers to have been killed in a village in Burgundy, about whose person, and the furniture of his horse, 30,000 francs were found concealed.

**His Holiness.**—Louvain, Feb. 20.—The Pope has been removed from Fontainebleau to Limoges. Those who had the custody of him had the cruelty to refuse him permission to be accompanied by two Cardinals, whom he had particularly requested; he therefore departed with only his physician. Cardinal Pignatelli, in consequence of indisposition,

has been suffered to remain at Fontainebleau: all the other Cardinals have been sent away; Scotti, to Toulon; Mattei, to Arles; Ruffo, to Grasse; Saeca, to Uzès; Oppizzoni, to Carpentras; Saluzzo, to Pons; Gonzalvi, to Beziers; Brancodoro, to Orange; Tilla, to Nîmes; and Gabrieli, to Vigau.

•• It is understood that his Holiness has since been transferred to Savona.

**Proclamation of the Bourbon Family,** issued by the Count d'Artois, previous to his quitting Basle:—

We CHARLES PHILIP of France, Son of France, Monsieur, Count d'Artois, Brother to the King, and Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

To all Frenchmen, greeting.

Frenchmen!—The day of your redemption is arrived: the brother of your King is in the midst of you. He comes to rear again the ancient banner of the Lilies in the heart of France, and to announce to you the return of happiness and peace, and the restoration of law and public liberty, under a protecting Government. No conqueror, no war, no conscription, no consolidated taxes any longer!

At the voice of your sovereign, your father, may your misfortunes be wiped off by hope, your errors by forgiveness, and your dissensions by the union to be effected, for which he is your security.

He burns with desire to fulfil the promises he has made to you, and which he this day solemnly renews, and by his love and benevolence to render happy the moment, which bringing him back to his subjects, restores him to his children. *Vive le Roi!*—(*Haarlem Courant* 12th March.)

**Hair breadth Escapes of British Officers,** in the South of France.—The narrow escape of Lord Wellington and Sir Rowland Hill, from a shot which killed the horse of the latter gallant officer under him, is circumstantially described in the following letter received in Shropshire, the native county of Sir Rowland, from one of his Aides-de-Camp.

"*St. Palais, Feb. 20.*—I was riding in front of Lord Wellington and Sir Rowland with one of his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp, when, in crossing a French battery, a round shot passed between us, then went very near Lord Wellington's head, and afterwards struck and killed Sir Rowland's horse. The ball entered the shoulder of the animal, passed through his body, and went between the legs of the rider.—The General was a little hurt by the fall, but not by any means seriously. You may better judge than I can describe our alarm, until we ascertained that this was the case."

In the course of the battle of Orthes on the 27th Feb. Lord Wellington, while in con-



version with his Spanish Aide-de-Camp, was struck on the side by a musket ball. His Lordship immediately said "I am hit!" and in fact the contusion was so violent, as to produce a momentary sickness; but fortunately the sword belt had prevented the ball from entering his body. As soon as his side had been examined, and it was found that the skin was barely perforated, his Lordship remounted his horse, and appeared to think no more of the accident. He has, however, since been obliged to use the assistance of a stick in walking; in all other respects he is well, and his spirits are excellent.

## GERMANY.

*Gallant Duke.*—The gallant Duke of Brunswick Oels has been appointed to the command of the troops assembled at Dusseldorf, amounting (besides his own corps) to 40,000 strong. The Emperor of Russia has been graciously pleased to signify to his Serene Highness his entire confidence in his abilities and his exertions.

## MAURITIUS.

*New Commercial Bank.*—Sept. 17.—A Proclamation issued this day by the Governor, announces the establishment of a Bank at Port Louis, under the title of "*The Colonial Bank of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies.*" The Members are formed into a Company and Copartnership, to continue for five years, and the term may be extended. The Laws, Constitution and Management of the Institution to be duly promulgated and sanctioned:—to be regularly entered at the registry of the Commercial Tribunal, and to be put up in the Court Hall for publication during three months.

## RUSSIA.

*Russian Winter.*—The weather at St. Petersburg, this winter, has been colder than for the last twenty years. A letter, dated Jan. 11, says, that, for three weeks before, the thermometer had been full twenty degrees below zero, and was sometimes at twenty-four below it; only one degree above the point at which mercury freezes.

*Peace with Persia.*—Petersburgh, Jan. 23.—Our Court Gazette contains the treaty of peace concluded between Russia and Persia. The following is the substance of it:—

Persia to cede to Russia the governments of Karabag, Ganschin, Schekin, Schirwan, Derbent, Kubin, Baku, Talischin, and the whole of Daghestan. Persia renounces besides all its claims to Georgia, with the province of Schuragel; upon Imeretta, Guria, Mingrelia, and Abchaise; and gives up to Russia for ever the sovereignty over all those countries. The Russian flag alone shall be allowed on the Caspian sea, so that no other power shall be permitted to have ships of war

or vessels in that sea. The following regulations are made concerning the trade between the two powers:—The Russian subjects may import their goods not only into Persia, but also the neighbouring kingdoms; they shall pay no more than 5 per cent. upon all goods which they import into Persia, and the same upon those they export. The Russians shall be amenable, in commercial matters, only to the Russian Consuls, or other agents, in the different towns of Persia.

*Japanese Perfidy: Strictness of the Japanese Law.*—A Russian paper contains the following article: "Ikutsk (Russia), Oct. 30.—Captain Gollowin, who had orders to explore the coasts but little known of the Eastern Sea, arrived in 1811 off one of the isles of Japan, called Konnacheri. The governor of the island invited him to land. He accepted the invitation: but this demonstration of friendship was soon followed by the basest perfidy. The Captain, his first Lieutenant, the pilot and four seamen were arrested and confined; and for two years no one knew their fate. The strictness of the laws of Japan, and the formalities of custom, especially in regard to foreigners, made us fear that our unfortunate countrymen had died in dreadful torments. At length, however, we have learned, to the great satisfaction of the parents and friends of Captain Gollowin, that he is now with his crew on the island of Matzmai, where he lives conformable to his rank and enjoys full liberty. On receiving this intelligence, our government sent Captain Ricord, on the 10th of August, 1813, in a vessel to Matzmai, to bring, with the consent of the Emperor of Japan, Captain Gollowin and his companions to Russia."

*Extensive Voyage.*—The Russian ship General Suwarroff, now at Portsmouth, is about to proceed on what may appear an extraordinary voyage, the object of it being the completion of two military and commercial establishments on the west coast of North America. The Russian government, for nearly ten years past, have had a fort, with a few pieces of ordnance, mounted on the island of Rodiak, in lat. 55 N. and long. 160 W. being the nearest point of the American continent to their establishment at Kamtschatka. Within these four years they have begun to form another establishment on the neck of land called California, and this ship takes out ordnance and stores, to give it an appearance of military strength. The trade the Russians carry on thither, which is very great, is wholly in furs, for which article they find a lucrative market in China, whence they bring to Europe the produce and manufactures of that country, and are enabled to afford it to the European continent at a cheap rate. The General Suwarroff will also endeavour, in

the height of next summer, to discover a passage through Bhering's Straits, and in a North-westerly direction, to Archangel. A Gentleman who is on board her declares, that on a former voyage of discovery he was more than half way through the Northern Seas of Cape North to Archangel, when the ship was stopped by the ice; this adventure left only about 400 miles unexplored, to complete the circuit of the world.

## SPAIN.

*Rich Vessel arrived.*—Cadiz, Jan. 18.—The Mino, which is just arrived, is one of the richest vessels that ever entered our port. She brings from Vera Cruz 3,624,466 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 157,563 in provincial money, besides 245 bars of silver, and 32,895 ingots (eight ounces each,) 257 bags of cochineal, 25 of indigo, and 19 chests vanilla. From the Havannah she brings 81,027 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 11,025, in provincial money, 3481 ounces of gold, besides a large quantity of tobacco, coffee, and Jesuit's bark.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Annual Fair.*—The lately established annual fair at Paramatta was held, pursuant to public orders, March 11, 1813. The novelty of the occurrence, this being the first fair ever held in New South Wales, drew a vast concourse of persons of all ranks together—many of them out of curiosity to view a scene which tended so strongly to remind them of their native country—while a still greater number assembled for the wiser purposes of buying and selling. We are happy to say that all arrangements for the accommodation of the buyers and sellers, and also for the proper securing of the cattle, were so complete, that no accident occurred to damp the general good humour prevailing, and sales were made to a very considerable amount. Two individuals (Messrs Wentworth and Lord, we believe) alone disposed of horned cattle to the value of upwards of 600*l.* and from this a judgment may be formed of the extent of the general sales. Cows were sold so high as 27*l.* per head, and some went off at upwards of 30*l.* These latter were however of the English breed, which is found to answer much better than any other in this climate. The show of horses, sheep, and pigs, was also very gratifying, and the sales keep pace with those of the horned cattle.

The situation of Paramatta seems admirably calculated for an establishment of the present sort, being centrally situated between the cultivated and pasture lands of Windsor, Nepean, Richmond, Casileague, Wilberforce, George's River, &c. on the one hand, and the great mart of Sydney on the other, which furnishes the consumption for the redundant

produce of all those farming and grazing districts.

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Macquarrie, with his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. O'Connell, honoured the fair with their presence, and returned to Sydney in the evening.

*Abundant Produce.*—The inhabitants of this colony have petitioned the governor for leave to export their produce to Britain, in return for goods imported. They have abundance of grain, salt pork, and beef; and they consider their wool as being little, or nothing inferior to Spanish merino. They also desire permission to distill spirits.

*Pearl Shells.*—The ship Governor Macquarrie, has obtained from the Pearl Islands, about sixty tons of Pearl Shells.—The Captain R. Walker also visited Palmerstone's Islands, and finds that several Englishmen who about two years ago were murdered there, had been cut off by means of two Portuguese conspirators, who induced several Otabeiteans and other islanders to assist in the barbarous transaction.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*The King's Health.*—The following bulletin of the state of his Majesty's health was exhibited at St. James's:—

“ Windsor Castle, March 5, 1814.

“ His Majesty continues under the full influence of his disorder, but his bodily health is good, and his Majesty has passed the last month in a uniform state of tranquillity.”

(Signed as usual.)

[*Projected Union among Royal Families.*]

—*Proposals of Marriage to H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales.*—The Baron Vander Dayn Van Maarsdam, grand master of the household to her Royal Highness the Princess Sovereign of the Netherlands, whose presentation to the Prince Regent, at a private audience on March 9, accompanied by Mr. Fagel, the regular ambassador, was notified in the *Gazette* of the following Saturday, as having come on a special mission from the court of the Hague, has been sent over to make a demand in form of the Princess Charlotte's hand in marriage for the hereditary Prince of Orange. The sanction of the previous consent and approbation of the Prince Regent, of the Princess herself, and of the whole court and government, has facilitated the arrangements of this important and auspicious union, which must, however, according to the established etiquette among crowned heads, be demanded by embassy after it has been agreed upon by the parties; and the settlements and provisions resulting from the exalted condition and prospective sovereign duties of the personages to be married, must be reduced into a treaty by plenipotentiaries specially appointed.

Mr. Van Maarsdam is charged with full powers for this purpose on the part of the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

After the Dutch minister had retired from the presence of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, his Royal Highness received a visit from the Princess Charlotte.

Report has given the hand of the Princess Mary to H. M. the King of Prussia.

The Queen of Wirtemberg, is said to be expected in England.

The Empress of Russia is daily expected to visit this country; her baggage was embarked several days ago, on board the *Comus* frigate, in Holland. That her illustrious consort, Alexander, the Liberator of Europe, will follow H. M. after the labours of the campaign are closed, is fully believed in the best informed circles.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

Horse-Guards, March 4.

The commander in chief commands it to be notified to the army, that it has some time since been declared to the French and American governments, that his Majesty's government will not recognise or ratify any agreement for an exchange of prisoners *made at sea*, between individuals of the respective nations.

His Royal Highness directs this communication to be made to the army, in order that the officers may be aware, that in the event of their being captured at sea, they are not, on any account, to give their paroles, until they are landed on French or American territory, and that paroles *given at sea* are null and void. Any officer, who, after this communication, may enter into any such agreement with the enemy, will be guilty of a breach of discipline, for which he will be held personally responsible.

By command of his Royal Highness the commander in chief.

HARRY CALVERT, adjutant-general.

*Inclosures and Improvements.*—Petitions have been presented to the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in Bills for the inclosure of the waste lands in the parishes of Strensham, Ombersley, Inkberrow, Abberley, Bayton, and Norton, in Breidon, in the county of Worcester; as also for the allotment of the very extensive tract of waste lands, lying in many different parishes, comprised under the name of Malvern Chase. This spirit of improvement does infinite credit to the agricultural interest, as well as the considerable progress which is annually taking place in the commutation of tythe for land, which arrangement rarely fails, when once effected, to give satisfaction to all parties. The requisite notices have been also given for the inclosure of the parishes of Hindlip, Defford, and Offenham, but no farther proceedings have been had thereon.

*Printing facilitated.*—A patent has been recently granted for a machine to facilitate the operations of printing. The objects of the machine are—precision, speed, and the saving of skill, labour, and expence. It abrogates almost all the former apparatus of the press and the preparation of the types, performs by its own action the several parts of furnishing, distributing and communicating the ink, and giving the pressure. At its ordinary rate sixteen sheets a minute are discharged by it, and indeed its velocity is only limited by the power of placing and removing the sheet, which are all the manual assistances required. The machine has been exhibited to the syndics of the university press at Cambridge, and many of the principal members of the university; and on receiving the report of their deputation, the syndics agreed with Messrs. Bacon and Donkin, the patentees, for its introduction at the office of the university.

Report announces another invention, for the same purpose, as having been lately completed by Mr. Bensley. It is described as performing in *four hours*, with half the number of hands, what has hitherto taken *ten hours*. It will be, if realized, a prodigious advantage to the newspapers. It is said a press is in forwardness for the *Times* newspaper, on this new construction, from which much is expected.

*Account of the Duty paid and Sums insured, by the Fire-Offices established in London.*

|             | Duty Paid. |      | Amount of Property Insured. |      |
|-------------|------------|------|-----------------------------|------|
|             | £          | s    | £                           | s    |
| Sun.....    | £98,205    | 8 8  | £78,564,346                 | 13 4 |
| Phoenix ..  | 58,604     | 18 7 | 46,883,943                  | 6 8  |
| R. Exchange | 45,310     | 14 7 | 36,248,583                  | 6 8  |
| Imperial..  | 33,176     | 5 6  | 26,541,020                  | 0 0  |
| Globe....   | 27,747     | 9 10 | 22,197,993                  | 6 8  |
| County ..   | 16,872     | 3 6  | 13,497,740                  | 0 0  |
| British ... | 16,179     | 18 4 | 12,943,933                  | 6 8  |
| Albion ...  | 15,815     | 8 6  | 12,652,340                  | 0 0  |
| Hope....    | 14,437     | 12 3 | 11,550,090                  | 0 0  |
| Eagle....   | 13,745     | 0 7  | 10,996,023                  | 6 8  |
| Westminster | 12,142     | 2 9  | 9,953,710                   | 0 0  |
| Atlas ....  | 10,776     | 6 5  | 8,621,056                   | 13 4 |
| HandinHand  | 10,547     | 3 11 | 8,437,756                   | 13 4 |
| London ..   | 8,482      | 4 11 | 6,785,796                   | 13 4 |
| Union ...   | 6,835      | 15 0 | 5,468,600                   | 9 0  |

£389,178 13 4 £311,342,933 6 8

*Grand Junction Canal.*—The amount of tonnage last year in the Grand Junction Canal was 168,390l. 12s. being greater than the tonnage of the preceding year by 96,479l. Shares, in consequence, are on the rise.

*New Post-Office.*—A plan is said to be in agitation for the removal of the post-office from Lombard-street to the top of Cheapside. A great part of St. Martin's le-Grand is to be pulled down, and a new street formed.

*Lord Somerville's Annual Spring Cattle Show* took place at Sadler's Repository, Gos-

well-street, March 7, 8. We have not room for the particulars of the whole; but think the following worth recording. Among the cattle shewn were,

Two *Indian* and *Durham* oxen, or *Durham-crossed buffaloes*, grazed by Lord Somerville, and fed by Mr. James King, 4 years old. These are remarkably fine and large animals; and attracted a vast deal of the notice of the company, but which unfortunately found them not sufficiently tame to admit of handling, on any one entering the close pen in which they were kept, but their feeder.

Two small *buffaloes*, a male and female, were exhibited; said to be the property of Earl Powis.

Thos. Meaux, esq. shewed a very singular thin-haired animal, called a *water buffalo*.

A Scotch heifer was exhibited, as extra stock, by Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury-Hill, Surrey, not because she was a finished fat beast, but merely to show the fattening powers of *Mangel-Wurzel*, on which alone, at the rate of half a bushel per day, for the first two months, and a bushel for the last two months, with a little hay daily, she had been raised from a store condition to that in which she was exhibited; and he intended sending her home again to be made complete; but there was such a competition among the butchers to have her as she was, that Mr. Barclay sold her. She was of such symmetry, that Mr. Garard, the artist, made a drawing of her.

A *tinned nail* for horse-shoes, &c. not liable to rust, &c. was shewn; it is said to be very durable, and promises much utility.

*Valuable Esculent.*—The culture of the *Mangel Wurzel*, or root of scarcity, which reaches the size of from twelve to twenty pounds, is increasing rapidly in the county of Cambridge and Isle of Ely. This esculent has proved its value and use to many, particularly in the late severe weather, in affording food for sheep while the turnips were so long buried in the snow. Fifty tons per acre have been obtained of this valuable root, upon good sandy loams, and applied to the purpose of fattening oxen, sheep, and pigs, and feeding milch cows, for which purpose it equals any food whatever.

*Yellow Beet.*—The attention of the agricultural world in this country is at present much turned to one variety of beet, *Mangel Wurzel*; but in France and Holland another variety has been lately cultivated with great perseverance and considerable effect. It is that which the French chymists have found to produce sugar. It is said to be very productive: it is called the yellow beet.

*Sale of Stock.*—At a late sale of stock be-

longing to Messrs. Tully, at Huntingdon, the best cow in calf fetched 100*l.* the four next best cows and heifers, with their calves, sold for 26*l.* 10*s.* The whole sixteen breeding cows, with their calves, or in calf, fetched 821*l.* averaging 51*l.* 6*s.* each. The remainder of this excellent stock fetched equally high prices.

*Prices fallen: Prospect of Peace.*—At Nottingham fair, on Monday, March 7th, the price of good horses was 20 per cent. lower than at the preceding fair, probably owing to the prospect of peace.

*Uniformity of Weights and Measures enforced.*—The Bench of Justices at the Worcester-shire Quarter Sessions, on the 10th Feb. in order to suppress the use of various measures used in buying and selling corn, have directed all receivers of assize returns, clerks of markets, and constables in the respective districts of the county, to adhere strictly to the legal measure, and to perform the duties enjoined by the several acts of parliament in that behalf; an abstract of five of which they have published, that no one may plead ignorance. It is to be lamented, that a practice, so injurious to the community as that termed *Customary Measures*, should any where exist: the law condemns it, common sense and common honesty reprobate it, and the great mass of the very people who obstinately persist in it are sufferers. In many counties it has been successfully combatted and done away, it might be so in all; for the laws are neither obscure nor obsolete, but clear, explicit, and the acknowledged guide of half the kingdom. This example is worthy of imitation in every county and district where blind prejudice still upholds this injurious practice.

*Violent Storm.*—On the 14th Feb. about four o'clock, the town of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, was much alarmed by a most violent storm of wind and hail, which was immediately succeeded by a blaze of lightning. Considerable injury was done to the church and steeple, especially the latter, part of which must be taken down, and the clock was stopped by the pendulum being forced from its situation:—the chimes played a considerable time.

*Bank broken: Inundation.*—A great portion of a valuable and fertile tract of fen land, on the Isle of Ely, known by the name of the Littleport and Downham district, was inundated during the late floods, in consequence of a breach of one of the banks of the river Ouse, near Denver Sluice. This calamitous occurrence took place on Saturday, 12th Feb. and was occasioned by the bursting of a small sluice, which had been erected for the private accommodation of the occupier of a farm adjoining the bank. The breach in



a short time extended itself to the length of forty feet: all efforts to repair it proved unavailing for several days, and it was not until Sunday the 20th, that a complete stoppage of the water was effected. The quantity of land under water is stated to amount to 10,000 acres, of which 1,500 acres are sown with wheat. The loss sustained in stock and crop is immense. It seems to us highly desirable, that the practice of placing tunnels and sluices under the main banks, for the accommodation of individuals should be disallowed, or be effectually regulated, that no public danger or damages should be hazarded.

**Breach expensive: stopped.**—The breach on the Ten Mile Bank, in the parish of Fordham, Norfolk, which lately alarmed the inhabitants of the whole district of fens called the Bedford Level, consisting of upwards of 40,000 acres, was, after a fortnight's exertion, and an expence of several thousand pounds, stopped on Sunday se'nnight. Several thousand acres of growing wheat, which are now under water, must inevitably perish; and it is feared the farmers there will not be able to get their lands ready for spring corn.

**Singular Occurrence.**—During the last severe frost and heavy fall of snow, two sheep were lost, the property of Mrs Hammond, of Leziate, when, after an interval of 29 days, one of them was found dead under the snow, the other alive; and although at present in a very weekly state, Mrs H. thinks she shall be able to rear it.

**Game, lost by severe Weather.**—The loss of game by the late severe weather, is the subject of universal regret throughout all the sporting counties. Mr. Coke, with all the protective management of which he is capable, through his numerous keepers, &c. in Norfolk, has lost in partridges and pheasants, it is calculated 20,000 head, and hares innumerable. The manors of Lord Hertford, Lord Rous, Lord Sheffield, Lord Braybroke, in Essex, and Mr. Berners, in Suffolk, &c. have also suffered in the same manner. Lord Abergavenny, in addition to the destruction of nearly all his game on his manors in Kent, has lost a considerable number of his finest deer.

**Large Salmon.**—Lately a salmon, weighing 60 lb. 11 oz. avoidupois, was taken at one of the fishing stations in the Tweed, belonging to the Old Shipping Company. It measured four feet four inches long, and two feet five inches girth, and was sold for five guineas and an half.

**Whale Fishery.**—No fewer than 58 vessels have been fitted out at the port of Hull alone, for the Greenland and Davis's Straits whale fishery, this season. In consequence of the

great importance of this branch of trade, government has determined to send for its protection, a very strong fleet to each fishery, to remain there during the whole of the season.

**British Arts.**—The committee for the choice of National Monuments have made, as we understand, the following assignments:—To Messrs. Westmacott, the monuments of Mr. Perceval and General Le Marchant—to Mr. Chantry, the monuments of General Foord Bowes and Colonel Cadogan. The point of time selected for the former is, his fall into the arms of his soldiers at Fort Cayetano; the latter, when raised by his soldiers to see the close of the engagement.

**Fire: Sir G. Saville's Picture saved.**—On Tuesday, 4th March, about three o'clock, a fire was discovered in a large pile of buildings, the property of the Dowager Lady Ibbetson, in the Talbot Inn yard, Halifax. We are sorry to say that the whole pile, which contained two wool warehouses, occupied by Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Thwaite, and the school for poor boys and girls, on Dr. Bell's plan, was in a very short time burnt to the ground. The assembly-room, which immediately adjoined these buildings, being separated only by the staircase, and a party wall, has suffered very considerably. The desire of the populace to save the portrait of Sir George Saville, which has so long ornamented that room, and which was originally presented to the town of Halifax by that great man, was very urgent, and they fortunately succeeded in removing it without injury. By the effectual aid afforded by the fire-engines, and by the judicious and spirited exertions of several individuals, the fire was got under before it reached the Talbot Inn. From four o'clock till half-past five, the inn, and the whole side of the street, were in the utmost danger.—Fortunately no lives were lost, nor was there any accident of consequence. The buildings, and a considerable part of the wool was insured in the Royal Exchange and Globe Offices. A recruiting party of the Royal Marines particularly distinguished themselves in rendering prompt, judicious, and continued assistance on this unfortunate occasion.

**Well, Water of: Properties changed.**—A singular phenomenon (says an evening paper) has lately occurred at Twickenham. A well, which was dug by Mr. Cole, in the year 1810, to the depth of 300 feet, at one time yielded little or no supply of water; digging a foot or so lower down, a sudden spring issued, which, in a day or two, filled the well, and has since been continually running over: for two years the water was of the purest nature, but for this twelvemonth past it has assumed a different appearance, by becoming perfectly sulphureous and heated; so much so, that

during the late severe frost, when the thermometer was at zero in the open air, the top of the well, which is exposed was not frozen, and the thermometer, when immersed in water, stood at 56. A shilling thrown into the water is instantly changed to a gold colour.

**Caution: Deleterious Gas.**—A few nights since, the wife of J. Lenton, labourer, of Garthorpe, in Leicestershire, having warmed the beds of herself and family, retired to rest and left the pan in the room; not rising at their usual time the next morning, some of the neighbours entered the house, when they found the husband dead, and his wife and children dangerously ill. The latter, however, have since recovered.

It is most likely that the room in which this happened had no chimney in it: had it communicated with the fresh air by an opening, these lives would have been saved.

**Caution: Floor over-loaded.**—A dreadful accident occurred lately at Leominster, by the falling in of a floor in the house of Mr. John Wynde, a respectable malster. The floor, it appears, was loaded with a large quantity of wheat, but not being properly secured, some of the timbers gave way, and the whole was instantaneously precipitated through a second floor into the kitchen, where Mrs. Wynde, her aunt, four children, and two female servants were sitting. An alarm being immediately given by a man servant, who happened fortunately to escape, though buried nearly breast high, the most prompt assistance was afforded, and in less than half an hour the whole were dug out. The three younger children were dead from suffocation, and the two servants from violent contusions on their heads. Mrs. Wynde, her aunt, and the eldest daughter, miraculously escaped death, the aunt and daughter being found in an upright situation, covered about breast high with fallen timbers, bricks, and grain. Mrs. Wynde was the last that was discovered upon the floor, under the whole of the rubbish; and, by proper exertions was soon recovered; but immediate inquiries about the children, and her lamentations when informed of the fate of her family, were heart-rending beyond description; indeed, such a truly distressing scene was scarcely ever witnessed. Mr. Wynde, who had been subpoenaed to Worcester assizes, arrived next morning by express; and those who are husbands and parents may feel, but cannot describe, his situation—bereft, in an instant, of nearly the whole of his family!

**Bridge worn out.**—A part of the old wooden bridge over the river Trent, at Markham, near Newark, gave way early one Sunday morning, lately, after the Worksop and Manchester waggon, heavily laden, had passed over: this old

bridge has been dreaded and deemed a nuisance on the great north road, for years past.

**Antiquities.**—Lately four workmen, making a cistern adjoining to the sugar house in the Quaker's Fryars, between Merchant-street and Rosemary-lane, Bristol, discovered three stone coffins, about seven feet below the surface of the ground, containing the entire skeletons of two men and one woman. The place formerly belonged to the Dominican or Black Friars, and these bodies were probably buried in the chapel of the monastery. William of Worcester says, "Sir Maurice de Berkeley, of Bevestone, and the lady Joanna his wife, were buried in the choir, on the left hand of the altar;" and it is not improbable that the female skeleton and one of the males lying next to her, are those of Sir Maurice and his lady.

**Religious Relic.**—At the sale of the library of the late Rev. S. Palmer, the pulpit bible of the celebrated Bunyan, who was a preacher at Bedford, was purchased for Mr. Whitbread, at the price of 20 guineas.

**Excellent Shot.**—The name of Captain de Berenger having lately become very public, on account of his application to Lord Cochrane on the morning of Feb. 21. almost at the moment of time when the foreigner (as supposed) who acted in the famous hoar on the Stock Exchange, ought to have been there, according to the story, it is but justice to state what were his pretensions to a situation on board the *Tonnant*, as commander of the sharpshooters of that ship. The following is a testimony of his skill, which proves that it is neither trivial, nor of yesterday's acquisition. The circumstance stated, happened we believe, about two years ago.

"The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters having accepted the challenge to all England from the Nottinghamshire Riflemen, to fire with ball at 200 yards, without a rest, have had two days' practice; when much excellent shooting was exhibited, but none equalled the performance of Adjutant De Berenger, who out of seven successive shots, at 200 yards, without a rest, hit the bull's eye six times, five of them in succession."

#### SCOTLAND.

**St. Andrew's University.**—The Chancellorship of the University of St. Andrew's having become vacant, by the departure of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge from Britain, and his residence in Hanover, the Senatus Academicus have elected Lord Viscount Melville their Chancellor, and Conservator of their privileges.

**Gaelic Schools.**—The Glasgow auxiliary society have unanimously voted 300*l.* in aid of the funds of the society for support of Gaelic schools in the Highlands and islands of Scotland.

*Improvements in Edinburgh.*—All the preliminary steps for placing the new jails of Edinburgh on the Calton-hill, are nearly accomplished; and a Bill is to be brought into Parliament for the execution of this desirable object. The necessary consequence of this measure, by extending Prince's-street to the eastward, and connecting that beautiful row of houses with the Calton-hill, will afford an easy and a commodious access to one of the most delightful promenades in Europe. This new improvement will give employment to a vast number of work people of various descriptions. We understand that the aggregate expense, exclusive of the gaol, has been estimated at 60,000*l*.

*Clerical Acrimony censured.*—An action was lately tried in the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, brought by J. Cooper, schoolmaster, of the parish of Dalmeny, against the Rev. J. Greig, minister of the same, for reading from the pulpit of the parish church of Dalmeny, in the hearing of the congregation, a written paper, containing many false and scandalous charges against the prosecutor, concluding with a declaration that he was no longer the schoolmaster of the parish, and that the office was vacant. The prosecutor said that he brought his action only to clear his character, and therefore, out of motives of compassion to the defendant and his family, he did not wish for pecuniary reparation. The Court, in pronouncing judgment, declared the libel to be malicious and unprovoked; the censure therein contained unjust and unfounded; out of the due course of ecclesiastical discipline, and therefore highly illegal; that they would have awarded damages to a large amount, but in consideration of the request of the prosecutor himself, they modified the damages at 23 guineas, with full costs. The expenses were afterwards taxed at 40*l*. for which a decree was pronounced against the defendant.

#### IRELAND.

*Fall of the Castle of Carlow.*—We are informed that this magnificent piece of antiquity fell on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 27. Fortunately there was not a single soul hurt, though the noise terrified the neighbourhood almost as much as the shock of an earthquake. This accident was occasioned by the gentleman who has lately become the proprietor of the castle having undermined the foundation, for the purpose of making it a more convenient residence. There had been a large sum laid out lately on the supposed improvements of this venerable edifice; but, alas! all is now levelled with the dust. This castle was the residence of Sir John de Vallier, a little before the usurpation of Cromwell, who, during his visit to Ireland, attacked it, and, after a spirited resistance from Sir Thomas Longfield, then governor, it was obliged to surrender to the potent arm of Oliver, and has since been

in a dismantled state, until Dr. Middleton, by expending a vast deal of money on it, within these last two years, had restored the building to more than its original splendour.

*Queen Anne's Farthing: Theft.* Dublin, Feb. 21.—At the last quarter sessions, George Hope was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Newgate, for fraudulently secreting a farthing belonging to his employer, which it appeared was one of the three coined by Queen Anne, and esteemed of high value by antiquarians; he wanted to extort a bond for 700*l*. from his master for the farthing, and refused to restore it otherwise. The Recorder regretted that the Court was unable to go as far as it would wish in his punishment.

*Bridge destroyed.*—The fine bridge across the Foyle, at Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, was carried away by the ice, on the 6<sup>th</sup> March. It cost 20,000*l*. The regular communication is thus interrupted, and the supply of water cut off, for it was conveyed in pipes across the bridge.

*Derry Bridge.*—The late severity of the season has proved fatal to the beautiful bridge of Derry, so long the admiration of all those who had seen it. The floating ice, with a strong ebb, and the great flood occasioned by the thaw, having carried away the centre of the bridge, with ten or twelve piers, and all the works attached to them.

*Independence of Limerick.*—The Mandamus cause, Lord Glentworth v. the Corporation of Limerick, was tried, on Tuesday, March 8<sup>th</sup>, at the assizes of Ennis, before the Hon. Baron Smyth, and a special jury. The trial lasted to a late hour on Wednesday night, when the jury found for Lord Glentworth with 6*d*. damages, and 6*d*. costs, thus entitling the eldest sons of freemen to the freedom of Limerick. The other two issues, Tuthill and O'Sullivan v. the corporation of Limerick, were tried on Thursday and Friday, and a verdict was also found for the plaintiffs, which establishes the right by servitude and marriage, to the freedom of the city. All the costs fall on the corporation.

*Isle of Man: Bishop.*—The Rev. George Murray having been appointed, about the beginning of last year, to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and presented to the Prince Regent by the Duke of Athol, upon the occasion, it was discovered, that, being only thirty-one years old, he had not attained sufficient age to be a bishop, thirty-two years being the requisite age; his consecration was in consequence postponed till lately, when it took place in Whitehall chapel. The archbishop of York, as head of the province to which the bishopric belongs, presided on the occasion, accompanied by the bishops of Exeter and Chester, and other divines.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, March 28, 1814.

Gentle Reader, did you ever visit a rope-yard and join company with a man at work in making his strands? Did you observe with what perseverance he added fresh tow in small quantities to the already formed cord, and gravely wetting his finger from his tongue from time to time, watching with the most astonishing steadiness of face, the line that progressively was lengthened—lengthened—as he *walked backward* from its origin? Did you notice that another person at the origin sat steadily, deliberately, and incessantly turning a wheel, by which the whole was twisted, connected, and made into thread?

Whoever has most unfortunately for himself never watched this operation, must be contented to lose the spirit and energy of this most appropriate simile:—while those who have thus amused an idle minute will comprehend us, when we say, that such, in our estimation, is the present state of Politics.—Spin—spin,—twist—twist,—walk—walk; and the faster they walk backwards, the more they get forwards.—*Arrah honey!*—No: that is not what we mean, neither:—the more they get forwards the faster they walk backwards! No: not exactly so neither:—Dear heart: what a difficulty we have to express our ideas! We mean to say, that—the gentleman who sits at the wheel, and performs the rotatory motion, though he keeps his eye constantly on the active twister who walks backwards while prolonging his rope, is quite another guess sort of a man; and has quite a different train of thoughts in his head. He sits at the further end of the rope-walk;—it is true—but he gives the twisting motion to the cord at the very extremity.

And what of a rope-yard that has half a dozen or more of these spinners and twiners at work at one time?—What a buzz!—What rattling, what walking to and fro, advancing and receding! They bewilder the eyes of observers, and it is well if they do not bewilder themselves. The greater the number the more bustle; but not always the more work done.

If we have the good fortune to be understood by our readers, they will infer that we entertain strong suspicions that what we see is not the whole action of the matter which we contemplate; the agent spins, and the principal wheel revolves; but many a promising thread has been broken off suddenly,—and has snapped—when every spectator thought it was almost completely spun and finished. Every thread has two ends to it, and is equally broken whether *here* or *there*.

We place home politics first.

Since our last, the BRITISH PARLIAMENT

met, according to adjournment on March 1. Very little other business was done than the bringing down of a message from the Prince Regent, recommending a further adjournment of three weeks, to March 21st. It was moved accordingly in the House of Lords by the Earl of Liverpool.

The Marquis of Lansdowne felt some reluctance against this further adjournment—not from want of respect to the quarter whence the recommendation came, but from consideration of the present state of *private business* in the house. He conceived that *this* might be forwarded as a branch of parliamentary duty. He thought the present state of the Corn Laws demanded instant consideration and correction; it was an enquiry would consume much time; it demanded full inquiry; it was equal in importance to any that could possibly occupy parliament. He did not mean to embarrass ministers in the prosecution of that *Great Object* in which they were engaged at the present moment. He was fully aware of its importance, and fully aware that it required their entire attention.

Lord Darnley also urged the corn-laws; Lord Derby and the Duke of Norfolk spoke, wishing further adjournment could be avoided.

The Earl of Liverpool admitted the *right* of any peer to oppose his motion: but the respect usually shewn to a message from that high authority was generally sufficient to render argument unnecessary. The question was, whether, on the whole, the advantages likely to be derived from an adjournment were probably greater than the inconveniences attending that measure. He thought they were.

The house seemed to be entirely of his Lordship's opinion; and, therefore, after a few words from the Lord Chancellor, adjourned to March 21.

In the *House of Commons*, after Sir S. Romilly had entered his protest against the appointment of Sir William Garrow, to be at the same time Attorney General and Chief Justice of Chester,—as incompatible offices. The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the royal message, and moved an adjournment for three weeks.

Mr Whitbread spoke on the subject: referred to former instances of a like recommendation, but not without some reluctance concurred in the present motion:—trusting that the present unexampled state of public affairs would afford a justification for so doing to their constituents:—prevent any precedent of a pernicious nature;—and preclude the possibility of any suspicion of a dereliction of their most sacred duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the responsibility of ministers, and when the proper season should come for explanation, they would be bound to give their reasons.



Lord A. Hamilton thought a prorogation would have been more proper.

Mr Ponsonby thought the contrary: the delicate and important situation of public affairs justified confidence. He thought compliance with a royal recommendation was of itself sufficient justification to the house. He therefore should confide in ministers, in this instance, on their own responsibility;—a responsibility which at no time was more important than at the present.

Conversation took place on the propriety of private committees sitting during the adjournment; but it dropped without any thing being fixed respecting it: and the house adjourned to March 21.

.....  
We confess that on former occasions our instant anxiety to penetrate the secrets of futurity has exceeded what we now feel, as to the issue of the political events advancing towards maturity on the Continent of Europe; because, we then feared for our native island,—not the terror of the sword, but the guile of intrigue. That, most happily for Britain is past. There is no dread of Gallic influence suddenly rearing its head under the patronage of Buonaparte. But, those who most indulge apprehension look forward to the possibilities of a short distance of time. If he be allowed, he will recover strength; and if he recover strength, Europe will be forced to encounter another struggle not less desperate than that now closing, and *far more bloody!*

But we do not think the present afflictions of mankind are arrived at their termination: would they were! There seem to be various and conflicting interests rising, which in a few weeks will display themselves more distinctly. We begin to doubt whether the destiny of France will be settled in the Eastern provinces, i. e. near to Paris. The delays of the Allies lead to the supposition that *they* had as lieve remit to French hands the arrangement of French interests:—that they foresaw an effort to be made to dethrone Napoleon by those whom he fancied his subjects, and that should such an effort prove successful, they expected compensations and satisfactions from a different quarter than their present antagonist.

Should such an event take place, Buonaparte will have nobody but himself to thank for it. He has fooled away repeated opportunities of coming to a compromise of the differences to which he is one party. Will he obtain terms equally favourable as he might have done before his *victories!* at Dresden; and especially before his *unparalleled victory* at Leipzig? Will he obtain equal terms to what he might have had, had he frankly met the Austrian offers, before the Allies crossed the Rhine?—we conclude he will not. His lin-

gering policy lost him Holland and Flanders: it were nothing more than natural should it lose him France also.

Our readers have been prepared by repeated hints—perhaps some have thought them “dark sayings,” for a burst of opposition to the Emperor and King in the South of France. Every day brings us nearer to that decisive movement. Already has Bordeaux set the example; and if our conjecture be warranted, that city is a kind of center, the radii of which tend southward and eastward, and northward. The whole coast feels the influence of the animating spirit;—and from the assurances in the *Moniteur* that Rouen is *perfectly safe*; we incline to think that great apprehensions are entertained for Normandy. It was a loyal province: it was looked to as the *dernier resort* of loyalty. Has it changed?—not that we know of.

It is clearly impossible that Buonaparte while called to waste away his main strength in the east in driving the Allies A from post to pillar, and then returning to drive the Allies B from pillar to post, can assemble armies sufficiently strong to meet an insurrection in the South west, another in the South-east, and another in the North-west. They must, if supported only tolerably, distract his forces, and at length himself. Perseverance is the great secret; and though the French character be too justly charged with a deficiency in this virtue; yet in the Vendean war, nothing could exceed Royalist perseverance.

Have the chiefs of that insurrection retained their power over the minds of their followers? We know that in the summer of 1812 their chiefs had some trouble to keep them quiet.—That some of those chiefs were in London. We know too that Mr. Lynch the Mayor of Bourdeaux who has played so conspicuous a part in the revolution that took place in that city on the 12th instant was in London about the same time; and offered thousands of hogsheads of claret for sale.—A hem!—*was that all he offered?* We conclude that the answer to this question must be sought in recent events. He drank many bottles of his claret with a Panorapist.

Why could not the Emperor and King take the advice we offered him, when we told him in so many words “*All was not safe behind him?*” He thought we meant to frighten him: he is now worse frightened; or our intelligence is mightily mistaken. He finds it no joke; no *hoax*:—and much are we deceived if he does not find in the end that other advices he has heard read from our pages, were perfectly suitable to his character, his condition, and his prospects. He talk of his high destiny! and refuse to fulfill it! Though all the world is waiting for his exaltation!—We take it very ill of him.—Hitherto all the efforts of French loyalty were

wasted because they were premature. We are led to infer that this defect does not attach to their present proceedings. The rest Time will shew.

Soult in the vicinity of Bayonne was driven off after a series of successive engagements with Lord Wellington on the 27th of February and following days. His army is supposed to have lost by defeat and desertion 18,000 men. He has, however, received reinforcements from the army of Suchet formerly in Spain; and his position taken to receive this addition to his strength, left open the road to Bourdeaux, to which city Lord W. sent Marshal Beresford, with just troops enough to afford protection, but not enough to give his reception the air of conquest. He entered on the 12th. The *Duc d'Angoulême*, heir presumptive to the Crown of France, entered the next day and was received with enthusiastic joy. He went first to the Cathedral where the Archbishop performed a solemn *Te Deum*. The wants of these loyalists on the coast can easily be supplied from England: we conjecture that they will fight their own battles with the very excess of desperation. That heart must be made of adamant which does not tremble at the prospect of sufferings, likely to afflict France before the general happy issue can be achieved.

We scarcely know how to direct our attention to lesser matters, after having so strongly fixed it on the greater. The conferences continue at Chatillon—between the Ministers of the Allied and British Courts, and the French Plenipotentiaries—well, let them confer, as before conferred. A great loan is talked of as on the point of being negotiated at home: in conjunction with the delay of peace, this strongly affects the Stocks. They may possibly experience still greater fluctuation: *Omnium* from six has been up to thirty; and from thirty it is now down half way to six, again. Its true value never justified that wonderful rise.

If we extend our views to the North we see Norway sensibly alive to the transfer made of her population and loyalty, to a power hitherto the object of fixed dislike.—But this may be softened by good policy to quiet, and by degrees to respect.

For Holland a constitution is preparing,—to receive the sanction of a general meeting of its leading men. The plan will be first circulated for consideration; and afterwards submitted to correction by their remarks, and the comparison of their sentiments. This is a wise step: may it prove happy and prosperous!

Britain is making efforts not unworthy her power to restrain the vexatious machinations of America. We expect severe operations in that quarter. Our navy continues to take French frigates:—Nothing extraordinary, that.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, March 21, 1814.*

The markets are of course affected as well by the number of buyers, as by the briskness with which those offer prices who intend to purchase. This was the state of the Coffee market, to a noticeable degree last week. The demand was in fact, so general, that of six public sales, two of them extensive, it must be said, on the whole, they went off freely. The general improvement of the article in price was about 25 per cent. the finer qualities feeling the improvement most sensibly. There was, nevertheless, considerable fluctuation, according to the intentions, or perhaps to the spirit of the new purchasers. Dominica fine middling 130s. fine Jamaica 140s. Brazil fine 112s. to 114s.

Sugar has felt the high price to which it has advanced; yet shipments continue to be made. The quantity of sugar shipped in comparison to coffee, is out of all proportion. But the demand for foreign sugar continues very limited. In the refined market no briskness. The holders, however, speculate on the small supply in the country, and think they shall obtain advanced prices, before a sufficient supply arrives. It is whispered indeed that the next sugar fleet may be expected sooner than usual. We do not know the truth of this: but we know that it will come to a good market, come as soon as it may.

Rum continues to be an article of export to a considerable amount. A new contract with government is expected; and even if a peace should come, though it will of course affect the price of most articles, yet the supply of this will be in demand for some time, as it cannot be withheld from our people serving abroad; and they cannot be brought home, at a moment's notice.

Brandy continues to decline: the speculations on the subject of peace greatly affect this property.

Geneva has not been imported in such quantities as were expected. This beverage therefore commands a higher price.

Oils. Whale oil had attained so high prices, that the demand for it had abated considerably; to this must be added the approach of spring, and of longer days: for though the winter has been long and tedious, yet there is now an appearance of a change to more congenial weather.

Naval stores generally on account of anticipated peace are declining in price, and are expected to continue declining.

Turpentine is lower, may be placed at 46s. Archangel tar 37s. Stockholm tar 39s. Archangel pitch 19s. 6d.

Indigo,—a demand for fine qualities.

There seems to be a scarcity of prime in the market. Little superior expected from the East Indies. In the absence of fine the second sort is received with some avidity. It may be stated higher 6d. to 9d. per lb.

Cotton has experienced a revived demand. Speculation has also been brisk. The quantity sold about 3,700 packages. Considerable quantities have lately been imported from the Brazils: the holders being induced to comply with terms offered have disposed of a great part without trouble. This has gratified the speculators; but they expect to experience a still greater gratification in a short time, when they in their turn, shall endeavour to sell. At present they hold firm to their prices. Liverpool market had also a very fair demand for cottons, last week, say 6,000 bags. This was partly owing to the dealers who supply the manufacturers, and to the manufacturers themselves, having almost exhausted their former stocks, and being under a comparative necessity to obtain a supply. Bowed cottons and Maranhams scarce; advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1d. per lb. The supply was mostly Brazils.

Tea, has fetched prices uncommonly high at the India House; yet has been sold by the dealers, at 2d per lb. profit in the market. The next Sale at the India House is noticed by the Company for 8,000,000 lbs.

Spices continue to decline. The sales are very limited.

Provisions have increased in price: bacon is in great demand and much has been sold: supposed to be on the rise. Butter advanced 4 to 5s: in consequence of the past severity of the weather. As the weather is now changed, and spring appears to be rapidly approaching it may be hoped, that this will gradually decline, not in respect of butter only, but of all other provisions.

Average price of sugar in last Saturday's Gazette, 93s. 1d.

Average price of wheat per quarter in England and Wales, 76s. 6d.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex.*—Although the season is far advanced, yet the wheat and tare plants make but little show. Our lands for beans and peas plow extremely badly, and must do so till they get more solid, and even upon the lighter soils in this part of the country very few are already in the ground. Great part of the fattening stock is now feeding upon bean meal and oil cakes, and some of the lean sort are selling off for want of food. The fall of lambs has been great, but many perish in consequence of the late severe weather. The rot in the turnips is so general, that the farmers will have no trouble in clearing the fields ready for sowing. The meat markets must be high for some time to come, and the swine tribe are out of all price.

*Warwickshire.*—The early part of the month afforded additional opportunity for dressing the meadows and grass lands with compost which operation had been at a stand for the last six weeks owing to the snow.—Curious to relate, the last moon commencing on a Sunday, (a certain indication of a flood), much of the low lands were not spread under a dread of the calamity. The lambing is now at the height; more than ordinary attention was requisite at the commencement owing to the then inclemency of the season, together with a want of milk in the ewes. The yield is not very abundant being rather fewer doubles than usual. The wheat again looks well, though on light soils it seemed to have suffered by the harsh winds. Grain of all kinds rather on the advance though the supply on hand is abundant. The lent tillage of course, is backward, and labour much in demand. The flail or rather the machine may stand still for a fortnight, but the plough at this season must not. Turnips fall short having suffered by the severity of the winter. Lean stock for the grasker are remarkably high and much in demand. Milk rather on the decline. The winter tilths never worked better and the swards turn up unusually well. Wool never was so high as at present, the coarse piles particularly. Trade looks up with buoyant hope and exhilarating aspect.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

*Since our last.*

##### BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—Mrs Freshfield, New Bank-buildings.—At Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, Mrs. Harvey Combe.—In Park-place, Lady Mary Markham.—At Torren-hall, near Ongar, the lady of Adolphus Hume, Esq.—The lady of M. J. Le Marchand, Esq. Goodgrove-cottage, near Ripley, Surrey.—In Montague-street, Russel-square, the lady of W. Sanderson, Esq.

*Of Daughters.*—The lady of T. Welde, Esq. Guildford-street.—At Elm-lodge, the lady of W. Agar, Esq. of twins, a son and daughter. In Portland-place, the lady W. Curtis, Esq.—In Serjeants' Inn, the lady of J. G. Walford, Esq.—At Freshwater-house, Hanis, Right Hon. Lady M. Long.—The lady of W. Mylne, Esq. of the New River-head.—At Crooms-hill, Greenwich, the lady of the Rev. C. Parr Barreney.—The lady of B. Curry, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Esq.

##### MARRIAGES.

At Camberwell, A. Paul, Esq. of Erdington-cottage, Warwickshire, to Mrs. F. R. Smyth, Parliament-street, Westminster.—At St. Michael's E. Tryon, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Frances Elizabeth daughter of J. Belgrave, Esq. of Stamford.—At Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, M. P. to Miss Harriet, youngest daughter of late Hon. H. Fane.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, J. C. Herries, Esq. the Commissary in Chief, to Miss S. Dorington, of Queen-square.—By special license, by the Hon.

and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Right Hon. T. Wallace, M. P. to the Right Hon. J. Viscountess Melville.—Epsom, Felix Cesar O'Neil O'Hanlon, of Newry, in the county of Downe, Esq. to Eliza Georgiana, fourth daughter of S. Hawkins, Mead-house, Epsom, Esq.—At St. James' church, Lieut. Col. Blakeney, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Mary, daughter of late Col. Gardiner.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Right Hon. Earl of Portsmouth, to Miss Hanson, eldest daughter of John Hanson, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. P. Hulme, Esq. to Maria, fourth daughter of late Col. Wyndham.—At St. Andrew's church, Holborn, J. H. Hannan, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Esq. to Mary Eliz. third daughter of Mr. Weightman, solicitor, Castle-street, Holborn.—At Croydon, the Rev. R. Bowden, of Islington, to Maria, youngest daughter J. Humphrey, Esq. Strand-green.—At St. James' church, Bristol, L. S. Brooks, John-street, Bedford row, solicitor, to Jane, daughter of late T. Willis, Esq. Kingsdown.

## DEATHS.

Died, on the 7th March, at his house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, W. Robertson, Esq. in his 70th year. He many years filled the office of vestry clerk to those united populous parishes; a situation which he filled, and the complicated duties of which he performed with a promptitude and ability, which has often been handsomely acknowledged, and will not easily be forgotten, by those who have witnessed his zeal, ability, and knowledge, at the several public boards, which after he had quitted business, he constantly attended with great advantage to individuals, and to the public.

Died, on Tuesday, 21st December, 1813, at Sir G. Robinson's, at Crawford, Mrs. Frances Young, sister of Allen Young, Esq. of Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton.

On the 17th day of January died, at Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, Mrs. Sutton, wife of George Sutton, Esq. of that place, and third daughter of the late William Horsfall, Esq. of Sturges Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York.

If a life passed in the exercise of every virtue that can endear the character of our nature, be entitled to live in the recollection of surviving friends, then will the memory of this most incomparable woman afford a long and mournful theme to those who now deplore a loss that can never be repaired. In her attendance on the first of all our duties, she was constant and fervent, and her heart felt what her tongue uttered; whilst the unbounded acts of her benevolence gave a convincing testimony that she well understood, and as well obeyed, that second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." She was unremitting in her attendance to this divine injunction, and followed it so completely, without ostentation, that it might be most truly said, "The right hand knew not what the left hand did." She looked for her reward, to that Being alone who can recompense virtue; and we may

surely hope she has not looked in vain. In her intercourse with the world, her manners were peculiarly mild and affable; she thought herself, perhaps, not free from imperfection, and therefore made allowance for the failings of others; to ill-natured censure and detraction she was an entire stranger; and she was never known to utter herself, or to encourage in another, the slightest word that could give pain or offence. To have spoken irreverently of Religion would have provoked her resentment; but so well was her disposition known, that none ventured to distress her by treating that subject lightly, which was ever the leading one in her thoughts; and the guide of all her actions. If she had a failing, it leaned to the side of virtue; for there is too much reason to believe that, deaf to the admonition of her sincerest friends, she injured her health by an incautious perseverance in personal attendance on the needy sick. The last days of her existence were spent in union to all the former, in relieving the indigent; and on the Wednesday preceding her death, she was assiduously employed in the cares of a school which she had instituted and supported. Soon after this, alas! too soon, she fell a victim to fever, either brought on by the extreme inclemency of the season, acting on a constitution already weakened, or caught from contagion in some one of the many scenes of distress which she was in the habit of visiting at all times, and in all places. From the first hour of the attack she thought the event would be fatal; but being ready at the call, she obeyed without repining; and finding from her debilitated state, her day of life to be closing, she expressed an earnest desire to attest her belief in another world, by receiving the Bread of Life, from the hands of a greatly and truly-respected friend: nor was this comfort denied her; for, in the full possession of her faculties, she was enabled, almost in her last moments, to seal her conviction in the merits of the mercies of a crucified Redeemer. Then, with gratitude for the ample means which had been placed at her disposal, and a conscientious belief that the talent had not been misapplied, she resigned an unspotted life without a murmur, and, happily, without a pang.

Thus was this inestimable woman removed from all her charitable cares and anxieties. Nor was there the distance of many days between her being very easy in this world, and, we trust very happy in another. Her sorrowing relations will long bear in mind her many perfections, and endeavour to embalm her memory by imitating her example.

In Austin-friars, Dr. W. Soot, late of the Army Medical Establishment.—In Jernyn-street, St. James's Mr. T. Cooper, aged 80 years, and in his Majesty's service upwards of 57. He was the greater part of the latter period, a most active, zealous, and intelligent Surveying Officer in the Excise; and by his exertions in discovering frauds, many thousand pounds per annum have been added to that revenue.—At Sydenham, the Rev. W. Langford, D. D. Canon of Windsor, and Fellow of Eaton College.—At Brighton, in his 84th year, Sir R. Neave, Bart. of Dagnam-park, Essex.

\* St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.



—Major Anthony Greene, of the Bengal Artillery, and late Secretary to the Military Board, Calcutta.—At Dover, P. Fector Esq. in his 91st year.—Rev. Sir P. Monoux, Bart. rector of Sanby and Tempsford, in the county of Bedford, age 79.—At Woodstock-street, Rev. C. R. Herbert, rector of East Woodhay, brother to late Earl of Carnarvon.—Mr. Neale, of St. Paul's Churchyard, aged 74.—At Brighton, W. Baldwin, Esq. aged 76.—At Juniper-hall, Surrey, J. Worrell, Esq. formerly of the island of Barbadoes.—His Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother of the Queen.—Capt. J. Hassebrook, of the King's German Engineers. His grandfather was a Captain in the Guards in the reign of George the First, and his father a Captain in the reign of George the Second.—In his 70th year, at Chelsea, J. Neild, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster, Treasurer to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for small Debts.—At Woolwich, Nathaniel Hornsby, Esq. resident surgeon of the Royal Artillery, in the Military Hospital of that place.—Mrs. Wright, Prioress of the Nunnery at Lauburne. Her remains were interred in Mawgan church; on which occasion a procession of the Nuns of that institution took place, in the following order.—Eight females, dressed in white, with long white veils. The coffin, carried by eight Nuns, in the full dress of their order, and wearing long black veils. Twelve Nuns, with lighted tapers, chanting a funeral dirge. The Nuns accompanied the remains of their late Superior no farther than the church-yard; when the corpse was borne to the grave by the ladies who had preceded it, the Nuns returning immediately to the Nunnery. A considerable number of spectators assembled to witness the novel exhibition.—At Belton-house, near Grantham, in the 26th year of her age, Right Hon. Sophia Lady Brownlow. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. and married to Lord Brownlow in July, 1810. She has left three children, from infancy insensible of their irreparable loss.—In Park-place, St. James's, Right Hon. Lady Mary Markham.—At the Parsonage-house, Lamport, Rev. E. Isham, second brother of Sir J. Isham, of Lamport, Bart.—At Woolwich, Cap. W. Hall, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant-inspector of the Royal Military Academy.—At Richmond, S. Kendal, Esq. aged 67, formerly a merchant in the island of Jamaica.—In Finsbury-square, in his 79th year J. Peacock, Esq. He had been near 45 years in the Office of Works, Guildhall.—In London, aged 65 years, Charles Francois Guilleaume, Marquis de Clermont Loderes.—S. Fridag, Esq. Russian Consul-General, in his 75th year.—In Dublin, Major A. Dermott, who served his country with honour for more than 30 years.—On Maize-hill, Greenwich, Major-Gen. Sir J. Douglas.—B. Rouse, Esq. Secretary to the Hand-in-hand Fire-office, to which Society 54 years of his life had been devoted.—At Aghnacloy, in Ireland, at a very advanced age, that very venerable Clergyman, the Rev. Dr. W. Starroch, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Armagh.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—Jan. 22.**

Jeffery, A. Thornford, Dorsetshire, dealer in cattle.  
Gregory, J. W. Fishbourne, and S. Mappin, Sheffield, cutlers.

**BANKRUPTS.—Jan. 22.**

Bray, W. E. Broad-street, Carnaby-market, auctioneer.  
Ad. Melvin, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.  
Dean, J. Clapton, Middlesex, linen-draper. *Att. Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill.*  
Edwards, R. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, linen-draper. *Att. Gregory, Wax Chandlers'-hall, Maiden-lane, Wood-street.*  
Field, J. Southampton-row, St. Marylebone, chymist. *Att. Sheppard, Dean-street, Southwark.*  
Gwynne, L. Borough High-street, seedman. *Att. Swain and Co. Frederick-place, Old Jewry.*  
Hall, J. Finchurch-street, lace-merchant. *Att. Passmore, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.*  
Hallett, W. and J. Hardie, Queen-street, Cheap-side, druggists. *Att. Hindman, Basinghall-street.*  
Milbourn, R. New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-factor. *Att. Sherwin and Hall, Great James-street, Bedford-row.*  
Peeples, J. and J. Smallwood, Kennington-common, coach-maker. *Att. Pike, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*  
Phillips, J. Tower-street, chesemonger. *Att. B. H. Noy, Mincing-lane.*  
Rason, J. Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, stay-maker. *Att. Osbaldeston, London-street.*  
Rees, W. King's-mews-gate, Castle-street, linen-draper. *Att. Rowland and Robinson, Gray's-inn-place.*  
Strube, F. Castle-lane, Westminster, dealer. *Att. Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings.*  
Thwaites, J. High Holborn, linen-draper. *Att. Swcock and Stokes, Basinghall-street.*  
White, W. Tushbridge, Kent, common-brewer. *Att. Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark.*  
Williams, W. Borking, Surrey, brandy-merchant. *Att. Gregson, and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.*

**CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 23.**

W. and R. Barn, Exeter, tailors.—G. Cowen, Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, S. Levy, Rosemary-lane, and M. Levy, Sheerness, slopsellers.—J. W. Faulkner, Manchester, dealer.—H. E. Basley, Brackley, Northamptonshire, money-scriver.—J. Squire, Gray's-inn-lane-road, timber-merchant.—W. I. Welch, Greenwich, coal-merchant.—M. A. M. Campbell, Montagu-square, house-broker.—G. M'Kennan, Crawford-street, Marylebone, blacksmith.—G. and W. Mole, Bread-street-hill, merchants.—W. Purkis, Portsmouth, cabinet-maker.—T. Smart, Little Ryder-street, watchmaker.—J. Harman, Chatham, linen-draper.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—Jan. 23.**

Jordan, T. Cheltenham, Gloucester, farmer.  
Palmer, T. Bow-road, Bromley, Middlesex, shoe-maker.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Bates, W. Burch-mill, Dewsbury, York, corn-miller. *Att. Evans, Hatton-garden.*  
Blanchard, T. late of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and of Great St. Helen's Broker. *Att. Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's court, Poultry.*  
Holt, D. Lenden, Essex, miller. *Att. Forbes and Co. Rly-place.*  
Jury, W. Back-hill, Hatton-garden, builder. *Att. Flashman, Rly-place.*  
Longstaff, C. Nottingham, merchant. *Att. A. F. Gaskell, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.*  
Payne, G. Hunter-street, North, St. Pancras, timber-merchant. *Att. Godmond, Earl-street, Blackfriars.*

**CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 28.**

J. Still, Wapping, ship-chandler.—W. H. Price, and W. Montagu Short, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate street wine-merchants.—C. Lense, St. George, Canterbury, druggist.—G. Giroux, jun. Tottenham court road, picture-dealer.—T. Humphreys, Liverpool, broker.—J. Evans, Ashton-within-Mackerfield, Lancaster, dealer.—W. Nicholson, Bloomsbury-square, engineer.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Jan. 29.**

Harding, J. St. James's-street, bookseller.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Barnes, G. Clayton-le-Woods, Lancaster, inn keeper. *Att. Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.*

Bartlett, J. Danford Mill, Chertsey, Surrey, corn-dealer.  
*At.* Taylor, Field-court, Grey's-inn.  
 Bayless, J. Tooley-street, poultryer. *At.* Field and Co.  
 Clifford's-inn.  
 Farrow, W. Mitchell-street, Old-street, builder. *At.* Palmer,  
 Gray's-inn-square.  
 Harris, W. Streatham, carpenter. *At.* Turpin, George-yard,  
 Lombard-street.  
 Humpage, B. Liverpool, liquor-merchant. *At.* Blackstock  
 and Co. Temple.  
 Hobson, T. College-hill, merchant. *At.* Blunt and Co.  
 Old Bethlem, Broad-street.  
 Jacklin, W. Manningtree, Essex, baker. *At.* Cutting,  
 Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.  
 Nightingale, J. Brown-street, Bryanstone-square, timber-  
 merchant. *At.* C. Cunningham, Frith-street, Soho-  
 square.  
 Pettit, J. and S. H. Birch, Southwark, hop-factors. *At.*  
 Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.  
 Robey, T. Mile-end, carpenter. *At.* Lang, America-  
 square.  
 Roberts, F. Plymouth Dock, man's-mercer. *At.* Collet  
 and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Springett, S. Wickham-market, Suffolk, miller. *At.* G.  
 Palmer, Doughty street.  
 Wallis, W. Westminster-road draper. *At.* Kiss, Earl-  
 street, Blackfriars.  
 Williams, R. Hampton-Wick, tanner. *At.* Palmer and  
 Co. Copthall-court, Turgotmorton-street.  
 Wright, J. Nuthampstead, Hertford, dealer and chapman.  
*At.* Carr and Co. John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Worlock, J. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, innholder.  
*At.* B. and J. Bridges, Red Lion-square.  
 Worfold, S. L. Ramsgate, Kent, shop-keeper. *At.* G.  
 Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark.  
 Woodgate, E. Burrows-buildings, and E. Woodgate, jun.  
 Upper Ground-street, Christ Church, Surrey, timber-  
 merchants. *At.* Goodmond, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

## CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 18.

T. Read, Gosport, painter.—J. Lane, Bodenham, Here-  
 ford, butcher.—J. Dale, Irlam, Lancaster, innkeeper.—  
 T. Jones, North Shields, grocer.—G. Ferguson, Minors,  
 haberdasher.—W. Wood, Manchester, manufactur-  
 er.—T. Blackburne, King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant.  
 —William Erichard Marcus Von Doornik, Wells-street,  
 soap-manufacturer.—B. Walton, Kirby-street, fringe-  
 maker.—L. Levin, Great Prescott-street, merchant.—  
 Joseph Perry, King's Arms-passage, Cornhill, broker.  
 —J. Kerschner, Silver-street, Wood-street, goldsmith.  
 —W. Rooke, Noble-street, manufacturer.

## BANKRUPTCY.—Feb. 1.

Bell, B. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. *At.* Holt  
 and Co. Church-court, Lotherbury.  
 Curtis, T. Bishop-wearmouth, Durham, canvas-factor. *At.*  
 Berridge, Hatton-garden.  
 Furber, W. Colchester, Essex, tallow-chandler. *At.* W.  
 R. James, Earl-street, Blackfriars.  
 Goldson, M. I. Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields,  
 merchant. *At.* Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate.  
 Hannell, J. F. M. Chapel-street, Farringdon, grocer. *At.*  
 Carlon, High-street, Mary-le-Bonne.  
 Holdsworth, T. Auction Mart Coffee-house, London, vic-  
 tualler. *At.* Stevens, Lion College-gardens, Alderman-  
 bury.  
 Hymans, S. Plymouth Dock, jeweller. *At.* Dark and Co.  
 Prince-street, Bedford-row.  
 Kipling, T. High-street, Borough, hosier. *At.* Syddell,  
 Aldersgate-street.  
 Matthews, J. Worcester, ironmonger. *At.* Price and Co.  
 Lincoln's-inn.  
 Peacock, M. Norwich, inn-keeper. *At.* Bleasdale and Co.  
 New-inn.  
 Pitton, J. Chelsea, iron-manufacturer. *At.* W. G. Ste-  
 vens, Wallbrook.

## CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 22.

J. H. Billing, jun. Paddington, corn-dealer.—G. Rootsey,  
 Tooley-street, butcher.—J. Wilson, Fotherham, builder.—  
 W. Gee, Leigh-street, Pancras, carpenter.—J. H. Billing,  
 sen. corn-dealer.—J. Purvis, Duke-street, wine-mer-  
 chant.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSUED.—Feb. 5.

T. Smith, Leabury, Hereford, miller.

## BANKRUPT.

Bragg, J. Weymouth, Dorset, mercer and tailor. *At.*  
 Alexander, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Cobb, G. Leeds, Yorkshire, flax and tow-spinner. *At.*  
 Battice, Chancery-lane.  
 Cumming, R. Union-street, Somers Town, coal-merchant.  
*At.* Bryant, Hatfield-court, Tavardeside-street.

Dunn, R. Brampton, Northampton, dealer and chapman.  
*At.* Lodington and Hall, Temple.  
 Eberington, J. K. and John Mickelfield, of Darford, Kent,  
 innholders. *At.* Santer, Chancery-lane.  
 Figgins, P. Fortes, Southampton, wheelwright. *At.*  
 Shelton, sessions-house.  
 Frost, E. jun. Great Whelnetham, Suffolk, miller. *At.*  
 Wilson, Greville-street.  
 Harper, J. T. Little Saffron-hill, victualler. *At.* Williams,  
 Curator-street, Chancery-lane.  
 Jackson, R. M. Liverpool, merchant. *At.* Leigh, Poultry.  
 Johnson, O. King's-street, Old Gravel-lane, Blacksmith.  
*At.* West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.  
 Keays, R. Trant, Sussex, shopkeeper. *At.* Blandford  
 King's-Bench-walks, Temple.  
 Liveock, J. sen. and J. Liveock, jun. Lowestoff, Suffolk,  
 grocers. *At.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old  
 Jewry.  
 Leonard, J. Little Hampton, Worcester, seedman. *At.*  
 Anstice and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.  
 Mann, E. Yeovil, Somerset, linen-draper. *At.* Sweet and  
 Co. Basinghall-street.  
 Peacock, J. N. Linton, corn-merchant. *At.* Spencer,  
 Lamb's Conduit-street.  
 Pearson, W. Long Sutton, Lincoln, victualler. *At.*  
 Wordsworth and Co. Staple-inn.  
 Robinson, M. Great Mary-le-Bone-street, cheesemonger.  
*At.* Chambers, Furnival's-inn.

## CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 26.

W. Whately, Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant.—J.  
 Poole, of South Shields, Durham, ship-owner.—J. M.  
 Branicy, Cooper's-row, wine-merchant.—T. Morris,  
 Aldgate High-street, linen-draper.—J. Clayton, Horbury,  
 York, clothes.—W. L. Caswell, Cheshamford, innkeeper.  
 —J. Reed South-Wald, Essex, ship-owner.—C. Jones,  
 Cannon-street, merchant.—T. Woolmer, of Great  
 Grimsby, Lincoln, victualler.—W. Sea, Milton, Kent,  
 coal-merchant.—E. T. Herbert, West Smithfield, black-  
 ing-manufacturer.—T. S. Birch, Red Lion-street, Clerk-  
 enwell, founder.—T. Scrivener, Loughton, Essex, car-  
 gent.—J. Harris, Beviders-place, Lambeth, timber-  
 merchant.

## BANKRUPT.—Feb. 8.

Bonson, J. Upper Thames-street, tea-dealer. *At.* Poole,  
 Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.  
 Bowen, F. Great College-street, Westminster, plumber.  
*At.* Veal, Abingdon-street, Westminster.  
 Brook, J. Leeds, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker. *At.* Tottie  
 and Co. Leeds.  
 Brown, T. Bishopsgate-street-without, haberdasher. *At.*  
 Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.  
 Few, J. Downham, Cambridgeshire, farmer. *At.* Kinder-  
 ley and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Hooper, W. Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane, London, factor.  
*At.* Wegener, Jewry-street, Aldgate.  
 Keays, R. Trant, Sussex, shopkeeper. *At.* Glandford,  
 Temple.  
 McMaster, W. J. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, watch-  
 manufacturer. *At.* Mayhew and Co. Symond's-inn.  
 Mason, S. Harlebury, Worcestershire, corn-factor. *At.*  
 Platt, New Bowell-court, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Masters, G. Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer. *At.* Sir  
 Samuel Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's-inn.  
 Martey, Mary, Barbourne, Worcestershire, coal-merchant.  
*At.* Back, Leominster.  
 Parker, W. Moor-street, Soho, baker. *At.* Aubrey and  
 Curtis, Took's-court, Curator-street.  
 Smith, H. W. Fleet Market, grocer. *At.* Jones, Size-  
 lane.  
 Stevenson, H. and J. G. Mill-bank, timber-merchant. *At.*  
 Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.  
 Tills, J. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. *At.* Wiltshire  
 and Co. Broad-street.  
 Thomas, T. Rayleigh, Essex, mill-wright. *At.* Amory,  
 Broad-street.  
 Wadland, J. Nightingale-lane, butcher. *At.* West, Red  
 Lion-street, Wapping.  
 Wright, J. Rosemary-lane, baker. *At.* Finchett, Great  
 Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

## CERTIFICATES.—March 11.

G. White, Houndsditch, master-mariner.—W. Ro-  
 gers, Walsall, Stafford, baker.—T. B. Pim, Exwick,  
 Devon, paper-maker.—J. Wright, Oldham, Lancaster,  
 draper.—T. Fotherley and K. White, Gosport, ship-  
 chandlers.—J. Thornbrough, jun. Kendal, linen-draper.  
 —M. Sanderson, Millington-grange, Yorkshire, cor-  
 factor.—T. Masterman, Upper Russel-street, Bermond-  
 sey, tanner.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal

| 1814.   | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Feb. 28 | 7 6   | 8 6     | 8 6   | 8 6   | 0 0   |
| Mar. 7  | 7 6   | 8 0     | 8 6   | 8 6   | 0 0   |
| 14      | 7 6   | 8 0     | 8 6   | 8 6   | 0 0   |
| 21      | 7 4   | 8 0     | 8 6   | 8 6   | 0 0   |

MEATS.

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

|         |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Feb. 28 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 0 0 |
| Mar. 7  | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 0 0 |
| 14      | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 0 0 |
| 21      | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 9 0 | 0 0 |

| St. James's.* |          |          |          | Whitechapel.* |          |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Hay.          | Straw.   | Hay.     | Straw.   | Hay.          | Straw.   | Hay.     | Straw.   |
| £. s. d.      | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d.      | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Feb. 28       | 5 0 0    | 2 2 0    |          | 5 5 0         | 2 2 0    |          |          |
| Mar. 7        | 5 5 0    | 2 2 0    |          | 5 5 0         | 2 2 0    |          |          |
| 14            | 5 0 0    | 2 2 0    |          | 5 0 0         | 2 0 0    |          |          |
| 21            | 5 5 0    | 2 2 0    |          | 5 0 0         | 2 0 0    |          |          |

LEATHERS.

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. 26d. | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. |
| Dressing Hides 23       | per dozen — 35          |
| CropHides forcut. 24d.  | Ditto, 50 to 70—42      |
| Flat Ordinary — 19d.    | Seals, Large, £8.       |

TALLOW.\* London Average per cwt.

|                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Soap, yellow, 112s; mottled, 12s; curd, 128s. |
| Candles, per dozen, 16s. 0d; moulds, 17s. 6d. |

FLOUR. WHEAT.

|         |                 |         |          |
|---------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| Feb. 12 | 8,172 quarters. | Average | 73s. 8d. |
| 19      | 6,727 —         | —       | 71 10    |
| 26      | 10,415 —        | —       | 72 0½    |
| Mar. 5  | 7,553 —         | —       | 74 1     |
| Feb. 18 | 11,523 sacks.   | Average | 69 5½    |
| 25      | 16,110 —        | —       | 69 3½    |
| Mar. 4  | 22,255 —        | —       | 69 4     |
| 11      | 26,629 —        | —       | 69 2½    |

BARLEY.

| Peck Loaf. |     |     |     | Halt Peck. |     | Quartern. |     |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 4s.        | 2d. | 2s. | 1d. | 1s.        | ½d. | 1s.       | ½d. |
| Feb. 18    | 4 2 | 2 1 |     | 1 ½        |     |           |     |
| 25         | 4 2 | 2 1 |     | 1 ½        |     |           |     |
| Mar. 4     | 4 2 | 2 1 |     | 1 ½        |     |           |     |
| 11         | 4 2 | 2 1 |     | 1 ½        |     |           |     |

\* The highest price of the market.

Prices Current, December 20th, 1813.

|                            |        |    |         |
|----------------------------|--------|----|---------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 4 0 0  | to | 4 4 0   |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 4 4 0  |    | 4 6 0   |
| Barilla .....              | 1 18 0 |    | 2 0 0   |
| Brandy, Coniac, bond. gal. | 0 7 0  |    | 0 0 0   |
| Camphire, refined....lb.   | 0 7 6  |    | 0 8 0   |
| Ditto unrefined....cwt.    | 25 0 0 |    | 30 0 0  |
| Cochineal, garb. bond. lb. | 2 7 0  |    | 2 13 0  |
| Ditto, East-India.....     | 0 7 6  |    | 0 9 0   |
| Coffee, fine bond....cwt.  | 6 7 0  |    | 6 13 0  |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 4 10 0 |    | 4 14 0  |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 2 9  |    | 0 3 0   |
| Ditto Jamaica.....         | 0 2 5  |    | 0 2 7   |
| Ditto Smyrna.....          | 0 2 1  |    | 0 2 3   |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 1 7  |    | 0 2 2   |
| Currants, Zant ....cwt.    | 4 18 0 |    | 5 8 0   |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 24 0 0 |    | 29 0 0  |
| —Scrivelloes               | 12 0 0 |    | 18 0 0  |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 70 0 0 |    | 76 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 70 0 0 |    | 76 0 0  |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.     | 12 0 0 |    | 12 10 0 |
| Geneva, Holl. bond..gal.   | 0 5 6  |    | 0 6 0   |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 14 6 |    | 0 15 0  |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.    | 6 0 0  |    | 8 0 0   |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 71 0 0 |    | 73 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg ....      | 70 0 0 |    | 72 0 0  |
| Hops .....                 | 7 10 0 |    | 10 0 0  |
| Indigo, Caracca .....      | 0 13 0 |    | 0 14 5  |
| Ditto East-India ....      | 0 7 3  |    | 0 16 4  |
| Iron, British bars, ..ton  | 14 0 0 |    | 14 10 0 |
| Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.     | 25 0 0 |    | 26 0 0  |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 16 0 0 |    | 16 10 0 |
| Lead in pigs.....fod.      | 32 0 0 |    | 33 0 0  |
| Ditto red.....ton          | 31 0 0 |    | 32 0 0  |

COALS.\*

| Sunderland. | Newcastle.           |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Feb. 26     | 62s. 0d. to 63s. 0d. |
| Mar. 7      | 63 0 0 0 0           |
| 14          | 70 0 0 0 0           |
| 21          | 60 0 0 0 0           |

\* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|         | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. 1 o'clock. | 11 o'clock Night. | Height of Barom. Inches. | Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom. |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Feb. 21 | 22                 | 37               | 27                | 30.34                    | 5 Fair                      |
| 22      | 26                 | 38               | 29                | 30                       | 6 Fair                      |
| 23      | 26                 | 34               | 24                | 26                       | 6 Fair                      |
| 24      | 21                 | 33               | 24                | 15                       | 7 Fair                      |
| 25      | 20                 | 36               | 25                | 16                       | 6 Fair                      |
| 26      | 26                 | 37               | 25                | 04                       | 6 Fair                      |
| 27      | 25                 | 37               | 28                | 30.00                    | 4 Fair                      |
| 28      | 32                 | 41               | 40                | 29.50                    | 0 Cloudy                    |
| Mar. 1  | 40                 | 40               | 30                | 28.90                    | 0 Rain                      |
| 2       | 30                 | 38               | 37                | 85                       | 0 Snow                      |
| 3       | 37                 | 40               | 32                | 99                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 4       | 32                 | 35               | 30                | 29.28                    | 0 Snow                      |
| 5       | 30                 | 32               | 28                | 60                       | 0 Snow                      |
| 6       | 29                 | 33               | 23                | 85                       | 0 Fair                      |
| 7       | 30                 | 30               | 24                | 72                       | 0 Snow                      |
| 8       | 26                 | 33               | 23                | 73                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 9       | 28                 | 33               | 28                | 62                       | 0 Foggy                     |
| 10      | 29                 | 33               | 30                | 50                       | 0 Snow                      |
| 11      | 23                 | 36               | 23                | 70                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 12      | 28                 | 37               | 29                | 74                       | 0 Snow                      |
| 13      | 28                 | 36               | 32                | 87                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 14      | 29                 | 35               | 32                | 30.20                    | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 15      | 29                 | 33               | 34                | 33                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 16      | 33                 | 37               | 27                | 38                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 17      | 30                 | 34               | 27                | 28                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 18      | 28                 | 31               | 28                | 20                       | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 19      | 27                 | 22               | 35                | 29.99                    | 0 Cloudy                    |
| 20      | 35                 | 46               | 42                | 78                       | 7 Fair                      |

|                            |         |        |    |         |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|----|---------|
| Lead, white .....          | ton     | 46 0 0 | to | 48 0 0  |
| Logwood chips .....        | ton     | 11 5 0 |    | 12 0 0  |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt.    | 6 10 0  |        |    | 6 15 0  |
| Mahogany .....             | ft.     | 0 1 4  |    | 0 1 0   |
| Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar | 28 0 0  |        |    | 30 0 9  |
| Ditto spermaceti. ....ton  | 80 0 0  |        |    | 82 0 0  |
| Ditto whale .....          | 55 0 0  |        |    | 56 0 0  |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest    | 84 0 0  |        |    | 91 0 0  |
| Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.   | 1 1 0   |        |    | 1 2 0   |
| Raisins, bloom .....       | cwt.    | 4 10 0 |    | 5 0 0   |
| Rice, Carolina.....        | 3 10 0  |        |    | 3 16 0  |
| Rum, Jamaica bond gal.     | 0 7 6   |        |    | 0 8 0   |
| Ditto Leeward Island       | 0 4 9   |        |    | 0 5 0   |
| Saltpetre, East-India,cwt. | 4 4 0   |        |    | 4 7 0   |
| Silk, thrown, Italian..lb. | 2 15 0  |        |    | 0 0 0   |
| Silk, raw, .....           | Ditto   | 1 13 0 |    | 1 14 0  |
| Tallow, English.....cwt.   | 4 10 0  |        |    | 5 12 6  |
| Ditto, Russia, white..     | 4 10 0  |        |    | 5 5 0   |
| Ditto....., yellow..       | 4 9 0   |        |    | 5 8 0   |
| Tar, Stockholm ....bar.    | 1 19 0  |        |    | 0 0 0   |
| Tin in blocks .....        | cwt.    | 7 10 0 |    | 8 5 6   |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.     | 0 1 3½  |        |    | 0 1 6   |
| Ditto Virginia.....        | 0 0 11  |        |    | 0 1 1   |
| Wax, Guinea.....cwt.       | 9 0 0   |        |    | 10 0 0  |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton   | 150 0 0 |        |    | 170 0 0 |
| Wine, Red Port,bond.pipe   | 62 0 0  |        |    | 64 0 0  |
| Ditto Lisbon .....         | 58 0 0  |        |    | 63 0 0  |
| Ditto Madeira.....         | 30 0 0  |        |    | 57 0 0  |
| Ditto Vidonia.....         | 30 0 0  |        |    | 0 0 0   |
| Ditto Calceyella.....      | 72 0 0  |        |    | 0 0 0   |
| Ditto Sherry.....butt.     | 45 0 0  |        |    | 63 0 0  |
| Ditto Mountain.....        | 27 0 0  |        |    | 35 0 0  |
| Ditto Claret.....hogs.     | 29 0 0  |        |    | 65 0 0  |

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th FEBRUARY to 20th MARCH 1814.—By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

| 1814.   | Bank    | 3 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | 3 p. Cent. | 4 p. Cent. | Cons. 1740. | New 3 p. Cent. | Long Annuit. | New Annuit. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuit. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea. | Old Annuit. | New Ditto. | Excheg. B. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Annuit. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |
|---------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Feb. 21 | 263     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 69 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 18           | 30 1/2      | 70 1/2              | 4 1/2         | 199          | 8 p          | —          | —           | 30 1/2     | 6 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 22      | 263 1/2 | 69 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 85 1/2     | 85 1/2      | 85 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | 199          | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 70 1/2            | —             | —                |
| 23      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 85 1/2     | 85 1/2      | 85 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 28 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 28 1/2     | 4 p        | 70 1/2            | —             | —                |
| 24      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 85 1/2     | 85 1/2      | 85 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 25      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 84 1/2     | 84 1/2      | 84 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 26      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 84 1/2     | 84 1/2      | 84 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 27      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 84 1/2     | 84 1/2      | 84 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 28      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 85 1/2     | 85 1/2      | 85 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 29      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 85 1/2     | 85 1/2      | 85 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 30      | —       | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 85 1/2     | 85 1/2      | 85 1/2         | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| Mar. 1  | 261 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 2       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 3       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 4       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 5       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 6       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 7       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 8       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 9       | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 10      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 11      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 12      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 13      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 14      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 15      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 16      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 17      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 18      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 19      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |
| 20      | 262 1/2 | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 70 1/2     | 86         | 86          | 86             | 17 1/2       | 27 1/2      | —                   | —             | —            | 8 p          | —          | —           | 27 1/2     | 5 p        | 72                | —             | —                |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Free-Office Shares, &c. from 20th February to 20th March 1814, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £108.— West-India Dock, £160.— East-India Dock, £122.— Globe Assurance Stock, £113.— Imperial ditto Shares, £48.— Eagle ditto ditto £2.5.— Hope ditto ditto, £2.7.— Atlas ditto ditto, —.— East-London Water-Works, 66.— Kent ditto, £56 10.— London Institution Shares, £43.— Grand Junction Canal ditto, 1235.— Kennet and Avon, £20. 10s. and £21. 5s.— Leeds and Liverpool, £204.— Wilts and Berks, £19. 10.— Thames and Medway, 24.— Huddensfield, £14. 10.— Grand Surrey, —.— Grand Western, £54.— Grand Union, £78. to £83.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 31-8—Ditto. at sight, 31—Rotterdam, 9-12—Hamburg, 29—Altona, 29-1 2 us.  
 —Paris, 1 day's date, 21—Ditto, 2 us. 21-20—Madrid in paper —Ditto, eff. 54—Cadiz, in paper  
 —Cadiz, eff. 49—Bilboa 54—Palermo, per oz. 145d.—Leghorn, 62—Genoa, 54—Venice, in eff. 52  
 —Naples, 42—Lisbon, 734—Oporto, 734—Dublin, per cent. 54—Cork, ditto 6—Ago  
 Bank of Holland, 34 per cent.

London Premiums of Insurance, January 20th, 1814.

At 2 g. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.  
 At 14 g. Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, and Portsmouth.  
 At 3 g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry.  
 At 2 g. Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.  
 At 2 g. France, with licences; back 2 g.  
 At 10 g. Gottenburgh. ret. 3 g.  
 At 5 g. Brazil, home 10 to 12 g.  
 East-Indies, out and home.  
 Malta, Sicily, &c. 8 g. ret. 4.  
 At 10 g. Honduras, ret. 4.  
 At 8 g. Canada, Newfoundland, ret. 4.  
 Home the same.  
 At 25 g. ret. 10. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c.  
 Stockholm, with returns.  
 At 25 to 30 g. Southern Whale Fishery; out and home.